

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE;
\$1.25 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1899.

Vol. XX, No. 17.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR TO YOU

Happiness & Prosperity is assured if you order your New SUIT here, or wear our UNDERWEAR, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS & NECKWEAR.

BARGAINS IN FURS FOR THE BALANCE OF THE SEASON

at FRED. T. WARD'S,
THE PEOPLE'S TAILOR, FURNISHER & FURRIER.

The People's Store.

BARCAINS - HERE - THIS - WEEK.

APRON GINGHAM, 36 in. wide, at 8 and 10c., reg. 10 and 12½c.

PRINTS.—Big Bargains. Our Print Table is a wonder. Large patterns for tie-downs, all 10, 12½ and 15c., now selling at 7 and 8c. for your choice.

FLANNELETTE BLANKETS.—We have a few pairs left which will be sold 10% discount for cash. Get a pair of them at 80c., they are hard to beat.

FLANNELETTE.—Regular 5c. Flannelette, 28 in. wide, now 4½c.; reg. 8c. Flannelette, 30 in. wide, now 7c.; reg. 12½c., 32 in. wide, now 10c.

WRAPPETTERETTES.—Our Wrappetterette Flannelettes are bargains at 12½c., but must be sold before stock taking, and you can buy them now for 10cts. a yard. Good patterns.

OUR MEN'S HATS & CAPS must be sold. You can have any of the lot for 25c. A large number to pick from.

LADIES' CASHMERE SHAWLS will be sold for less than cost. All colors, Cream, White, Blue and Pink, also Plaids in all colors.

NOTICE! — NOTICE!

Great Clearing Sale of Men's Overcoats. Don't miss the chance. There will be bargains in this store this week never again to be had in Stirling.

Produce taken in exchange.

C. F. STICKLE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

W. H. CALDER

Thanks the lady voters of Stirling who supported him in the contest on Monday last, and also those who did not support him. He has but the best wishes for all, and will look carefully after their interests during the ensuing year.

Stirling, January 4th, 1899.

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME!

Neither is there any place like JOHN SHAW'S for Groceries, Provisions and Crockery. You needn't take our word for it. We give you a cordial invitation to come and see. You will need an extra supply for Christmas, on account of friends coming to see you. We can supply you, and our prices are right.

Cranberries, **Spices,**
currants, **Flour,**
Raisins, **Pork,**
peels, **Lard,**
sugar, **Salt.**

—In fact, everything you need in Groceries or Provisions.

FRESH OYSTERS and FINNAN HADDIES now on hand.

THE FINEST LINE OF CROCKERY IN TOWN.

JOHN SHAW.

NORTH HASTINGS AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the North Hastings Agricultural Society will be held in the Orange Hall, Stirling, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1899, at one o'clock, p.m. A full attendance of the members is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

T. H. MCKEE, President. GEO. L. SCOTT, Secretary.
PETER FARGEY, Treasurer.

STIRLING HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stirling Horticultural Society will be held in L. Melville John's Hall on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1899, at 7:30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the annual report, electing officers, and transacting other business in connection with the society. A full attendance of members is requested.

BOLDRICK, JAS. CURRIE,
President. Secretary.

THE NEWS-ARGUS and Weekly Globe from now to the end of 1899 for \$1.00.

THE NEWS-ARGUS to end of 1899 and Family Herald and Weekly Star for one year for \$1.00. Subscribers to the Family Herald and Weekly Star are entitled to a free copy of the famous bitac scene "The Thin Red Line," in color, 17 x 20.

THE NEWS-ARGUS to end of 1899 and Weekly Mail and Empire for one year for \$1.00.

THE NEWS-ARGUS to end of 1899 and Farm and Fireside one for \$1.50.

THE NEWS-ARGUS to end of 1899 and the daily Evening Star, Toronto, for one year for \$2.10. This rate only for subscriptions sent in before the 1st of January next.

The children attending the Public School, Madoc, contributed \$12.88 in aid of the Hospital for sick Children, Bérento.

CARD OF THANKS.

I wish to thank Mr. F. B. Parker and his wife for their kind care to my wife, who was hurt in the recent railway accident, they having taken her into their home and cared for her until she was able to be moved to her home.

A. MCMLLEN,
Anson, Jan. 3, 1899.

Wellman's Corners.

Wellman's Corners, Jan. 2, 1899.
To the Editor of the News-Argus.

DEAR SIR.—I am sorry to inform you that there is a live Court of the L.O.F. at this place, we thought it advisable to give some account of ourselves.

Court Rawdon No. 322 was instituted in 1891, and has been in existence ever since, and made its first public appearance at an Oyster Supper given by the members on Friday Eve., Dec. 30th, the results of which prove that Foresters are not only experts in woodcraft, but also in providing good food.

Notwithstanding the unfavorable condition of the roads, and the disappointment occasioned by the absence of some of the speakers, the Hall was filled, and a good time was had by all.

After justice had been done to the menu, Bro. Jas. Duncan was called to the chair, and presided in his customary happy manner.

Short addresses were given by Mr. T. Matthews, Dr. Wm. H. Anderson, Bro. Payne and M. B. Mallory, H. T. of Campbellford, Bro. W. Anderson held the audience spellbound, while he gave one of his popular recitations.

There was music galore, consisting of songs by Messrs. Bratt, Bratt, McLean and Sims, autoharp solos by Miss Viola, and numerous instrumental selections by the Booth family, which were applauded to the echo. The Court Orator was expected to contribute to the entertainment, but, unfortunately, was unable to do so, the time supper was over.

The goat is thriving on the refuse, so we are in a position to accommodate any young men who contemplate admission into our Court, and can assure them a warm reception.

The officers for 1899 are as follows:

C.D.—Bro. Watson Gullett.

P.C.R.—Bro. Wm. Gullett.

C.R.—Bro. C. M. Sine.

V.C.R.—Bro. Clinton Hogle.

S.R.—Bro. D. A. Robertson.

F.S.—Bro. Geo. E. Mack.

T.B.—Bro. W. Anderson.

Deacons—A. Sharp.

S.W.—Bro. P. T. P.

J.W.—Bro. P. Burgess.

S.B.—Bro. A. Sharp.

J.B.—Bro. H. Whitton.

Chaplain—Bro. J. Sharp.

Court meets the third Friday of each month.

OYSTER.

Foxboro Notes.

From Our Own Correspondent.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Wooten celebrated the tenth anniversary of their wedding day on the evening of Dec. 27th. A number of friends from the village and surrounding districts were present and spent a very pleasant evening. Mr. and Mrs. Wooten were the recipients of many nice presents.

The Ladies Aid intend having a lecture in the South church on the evening of Jan. 9th. The Rev. C. O. Johnson, of Toronto, will be the speaker and the subject will be "Spanning the People." Admission 25¢ for adults, 10¢ for children.

Mrs. Brodie, of Woodville, N. Y., is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Laird.

Miss Tucker of Rawdon, is visiting friends in our village.

A very interesting home in our village on Monday evening.

Miss Beatrice Scott, Miss Lucile Hubbard and Mr. Robert Garrett, of Belleville, spent Sunday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. A. Hubble.

Miss Wiggins, lady lecturer for the W. C. T. U., is expected in our village soon. She comes with good recommendations.

New Year's day was very quiet in our village. There were no services in the churches all day on account of the anniversary services at Holloway.

Anson News.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Master Charles McGiverny has returned from his visit in Madoc.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Cummings have returned from their visit at Grafton and Cobourg. At the latter place Mrs. Cummings attended the funeral of her sister, who had been confined to her bed for the last two years.

Miss Dr. Marion Allen and Mr. W. K. Hagerman left on Monday for their schools at Gilmore and Harrold. We wish them every success.

Mrs. A. McMullen is slowly recovering from the effects of the recent accident under Dr. Meiklejohn's skilful treatment.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Jeffs spent Christmas at the home of their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. B. Hagerman.

Geo Eggleton gave a very pleasant "At Home" on New Year's day.

Mr. J. McMurphy of Toronto is the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. Smith.

Mr. J. Brintnell, of Montreal, paid a visit at his sister's, Mrs. A. Phillips.

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Diamond Cut Diamond OR, THE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued.

Florence Dane had, like many of the best people, a perfect mania for setting her fellow-creatures to rights. Her natural instincts had been fostered by the nature of the time, and by the fact that she was constantly employed in season, and out of season, in reproving the world about her for its sins. She had no sinister motives. She honestly desired to do good, and to let others think about her society and for their own benefit, and welfare. When her father dismissed her somewhat curtly from her study, she was moved to hurt by what she considered his injurious to herself, but was in no way grieved from her fixed resolve to turn her brother, if it were possible, from the error of his ways. In this she conformed to the clear sense of her sister, and Christian to do. She loved Geoffrey sincerely, and desired his temporal as well as his eternal welfare. And it was plain that if Madame de Brefour were to insist on trapping him into a marriage with herself or in converting him to the tenets of the Roman Catholic faith, one or other, or perhaps both, he must be in considerable jeopardy.

As she wiped away her tears after she left her father's presence, she said to herself:

"Poor papa, he is so easy-going! He is it uncharitable to suspect of him? Is it not natural for a man to close one's eyes to the truth of bad things? But I know better than he does. It is perhaps natural that he should take an old-fashioned view of things. But I will not believe it. I will believe that Geoffrey means to do it alone; for I am not going to see him fall into the hands of that woman and sit by and do nothing till it is too late."

And then she went upstairs and put on her coat and hat, and sallied forth from the house by herself.

Rose de Brefour came sauntering slowly towards her house along the winding moss-grown drive. The thick trees interlaced their branches over the way on either side. Here and there a few crocuses and snowdrops had sprung up dauntlessly out of the brown wintry earth, making little patches of light and colour in unexpected corners. But the world was over with death; there was more beauty to her in the "Essay on Man" than in all the silent voices of nature that were about her. Books took out of her hands, and her identity lost, she went at last to the quiet monotony of material existence. In that lies the superiority of the one as a means of consolation over the other. Just as the turn of the road, however brought her eyes and love back to her, for a moment in sheer surprise, for she saw a lady come towards her from it. The lady wore very short black skirts, displaying a stout and serviceable pair of feet and ankles, whilst a rough brown cloth cap covered her head. Her attire, however, in the last stages of shabbiness. She carried a black leather bag on her arm, and when Rose was near enough to see her face she became aware that it was Geoffrey's dress. But she did not mean to be rude; and she has my orders. I received no visitors; my life is so very secluded. You will, I hope, do me the favour to come again to the villa."

There was something very obstinate in the manner in which Miss Dane was up in front of her, and addressed her.

"You are—Madame de Brefour, I believe."

"Yes, that is my name. Can I do anything for you, Miss Dane?"

"I came to call upon you, but your servant said that the door was open."

Rose had no time to mind for my poor Martine; her manner is perhaps abrupt, but she does not mean to be rude; and she has my orders. I received no visitors; my life is so very secluded. You will, I hope, do me the favour to come again to the villa."

There was something very obstinate in the manner in which Miss Dane was up in front of her, and addressed her.

Rose spoke very graciously and sweetly. She had within her the essence of true gentility, in that she never willfully hurt anyone's feelings. She is the most golden of masses of manners in the world—and the hardest, perhaps to act up to. There are many hundreds of well-born and well-educated persons for the lack of that one thing—consciousness of their own faults—others have failed in attaining the true secret of good-breeding. Rose was not at all pleased at Miss Dane's visit, not by her short and almost uncivil method of addressing her, but she reflected that the French girl was probably aware of her own baseness and the shame of her own conduct, to come to beg for some subscription for her poor people.

"I will go with me, Miss Dane, and go to town to get a walk."

"I will go to town, Madame, and walking a few paces beside her. 'I don't want to force my way into your house, but I want to ask you one question, and as well ask it here as anywhere else.'

Rose bent her head politely.

"Pray ask me anything you like, she said, and the reply was a smiling one that she had anticipated.

"Madame de Brefour, are you engaged to my brother?"

"Miss Dane!"

It would be impossible to describe the indignation, the proud reprobation, and the contemptuous smile of exclamation. Rose flushed crimson from brow to chin, and the light in her beautiful eyes was one of burning anger. Florence Dane realized all at once how hard she had been to her, and with the realization felt to the full what her brother's danger must be.

"Has any woman the right to ask such a question of another woman, with her flashing eyes fixed upon her antagonist? But Florence was brave, too. Many was the frank and the blustering whom she had triumphantly faced and won over. She was going to dinner at the station when she had crushed. Moreover, the righteousness, as she conceived, of her cause, sustained her. Her answer was as bold as her attack.

"Yes, Madame de Brefour, most de-

cidely, when as in this case, the an-

swers, had done this thing to her.

All the romance and the sweetness was scattered, and all the poetry had gone out of it for ever. Nothing now remained but sundry unspeakable and crude realities. That she was coupled with her own in a manner likely to be prejudicial to him with a family point of view, that his name was disgraced with the precepts of his father's parish. All this was hideous and unlovely. The old man's wife had told him by the flat had gone forth, and that they must strike their tent once more.

To be Continued.

WHY IS THERE SUICIDE?

A Mystery Physicist and Scientist Have

fall'n to Suicide.

Why does a man commit suicide asks the New York Herald. Why does a handsome woman take rat poison or carbolic acid—liquid fire that condenses the agony of a lifetime into death's half hour, ending in convulsions and annihilation so far as life is concerned?

There was even a fine, scrofulous humbug in the last words, by which she recognised and bowed to the exigencies of her position. Then, with a swift, impetuous movement, she turned and led the room.

Upstairs, the old man sat crouched by the hearth in his deep armchair. A book-rest was fastened to the floor by his side that swung from side to side on a long base-arm as his seat was guided. Upon the book-rest he sat. He, too, sought consolation in books, but the book from which he read was not of philosophy, as here were concerns the happiness of a woman's only brother."

"I did wrong," she said, brokenly, turning to herself. "I had better have been content with my books. God had given me so great a consolation in my loneliness. I ought to have remembered that and not like this woman had some show of right and justice on her side. Oh, yes; she felt that she had. Her heart still beat both within her, but her voice was cool and even when last she spoke.

"Tell me again your question, then, Miss Dane. I am not engaged to your brother, and what is more, I am your brother to be. Is that all?"

"I wish you good-bye!"

Slowly down the steep, rough, chalky round from Hidden Hill, Florence Dane had come quite sure of her own mind whether she had not been considerably worsened in the interview which she had sought with such rash courage.

Her adversary had indeed answered—nay, more than answered—her questions.

But was she any wiser than she was before? Was her brother's position made any clearer to her?

Was Madame de Brefour's connection with him more comprehensible? Had she any further guarantee for him?

She sank by his side upon her knees and murmured a fond word as she laid her cheek for an instant upon his shoulder.

"How he loved the soft, full word upon her lips! His withered face brightened as she entered. His hony hand found its way caressingly to her dark auburn head. They had had nothing between them to begin with, these two—not even a kiss. Of different race, different blood, yet a taste in a taste, common, yet they were held together in a bond stronger than aught in life could dissolve. He, from the pathetic dependence of a man who is infirm and old and poor, to the woman who is strong and vigorous and able to support him. She, from that beautiful patrician plump which is essentially a French and not an English virtue, and which yet outshines our own to the last degree, to the hideous human nature, and to that lonely legend of the world's primitive history that is so touching through all time in its utter simplicity and its unselfish devotion.

"Tell me thou goest I will go; thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God."

This had Rose de Brefour said in her soul to the poor old man, who depended upon her, and upon this covenant the lines of her life were cast. Death alone could sever the bond.

One day he had rebelled and walked away, to a common cause—a common duty, a common cause—and yet out of duty affection had sprung up unawares, as bright-hued flowers are wont to spring up out of the dry and arid crevices of broken stone walls.

One great and awful blow in the past had drawn him to her, and since that day he was a man—a pauper with it, she was able to manage him for a time, now in one place and now in another, home which was filled with every comfort and luxury that could alleviate his lot.

Her own tastes were simple. She lived modestly and dressed herself in a manner that was becoming to her.

But the old man had come to her out of the wreck of the old house near Lyons, where she had gone as a bride. She had only two extravagant tastes—her books and her English piano. Her husband had also here a taste which was one of painless simplicity. But the old man had everything of the best, and the two French servants who had followed him were not so bitter an infringement upon his taste as it might appear.

For many years in this strangely asorted couple, the paralysed and helpless old man and the beautiful blooming young woman, had wandered from place to place, making short, temporary homes, in the different places where they pitched their tents.

For a long time they never left France, a strong inclination kept them both upon French soil, but when they had come to England, for the last two years they had rented different furnished houses in remote corners of rural districts. They never made friends among their neighbours, excepting but their own; and although a black shadow brooded unceasingly over their life, hunting them forth time after time from their resting-places. Usual stories of rumour which surrounded them—some rumour that she seemed to fill them with a nimbus of terror; but once or twice it had happened only that the old man was due to a natural thing, Rose's great beauty had attracted some would-be suitor. The lovely young widow had been caught out and exposed to the world in various ways, and she had no other alternative but flight from the unceaseful attention.

Hitherto this peculiar phase of the life which she was subjected had been for the most part uneventful, save that she had suffered in others less in the way of misery, and rude scenes scatter the ashes of her life.

"I am the love of her life—she is the love in the secrecy of her own heart.

But, however basely we guard the sacred rights of our inner souls—how hopeless as to render it almost a crime that it should be so!

Turn where we will, we are in strength,

there comes a time when the rude hand drags aside the veil which we have shrouded ourselves and the crying eyes of others look in upon our misery, and rude scenes scatter the ashes of her life.

"I am the love of her life—she is the love in the secrecy of her own heart.

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there comes a time when the rude hand drags aside the veil which we have shrouded ourselves and the crying eyes of others look in upon our misery, and rude scenes scatter the ashes of her life.

"I am the love of her life—she is the love in the secrecy of her own heart.

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The Home

MAKING A RAG CARPET.

A farmer's wife gives her idea about rag carpets as follows:

What is called "hit or miss" is commonly thought to be the easiest way of putting the rags together; but by stripping you will get on much faster as the pieces allow portions of pants, waists, skirts, etc., were cut round and round so as to save much sewing. All corners must be trimmed neatly, and thick goods not narrower than thin, so that the cut strips will be of uniform thickness as possible. The narrower the rags are cut, the more carpet there will be to the pound, and the better the carpet will look, but the rags must not be so narrow that when sewed together they will not bear winding firmly into balls without breaking. A generous allowance of sewed rags is one and one-half pounds for a yard. The balls should not weigh over a pound; if larger they are clumsy for the weaver to handle and he is more likely to break and waste them. Colored chain, warp, has a richer effect than white, and the carpet looks clean longer. Chain of medium fineness wears better than the very coarse. One pound of chain is sufficient for two yards. Join the rags together with a good strong thread, and the joined ends about an inch, then roll once, switch through the folds, making a smooth "log." Rag carpet looks best with little or no white in it.

It is better to let the strips be cut, the different colors separately, and sewn in balls by themselves. A hit or miss stripe in a carpet does not injure its looks, and used up the short pieces—of which will hit or miss carpet should be made to have a wider border well. After deciding how many and how wide the stripes are to be of the several colors, reckon 24 ounces 1½ pounds of sewed rags for a yard of carpet, two-thirds yard to the inch. The following is the method of cutting: colors are width of stripes, 12 inches, hit or miss, two inches gray, two inches red; four inches black two inches red; two gray, 12 hit or miss, etc. If you have given the required length of breadth, etc., with the desired, leave spaces between them of a few inches, worn of chain alone, which makes a neat, durable finish for hemming the ends, much better than the old way of raveling out some of the rags and tying the chain.

SOME SEASONABLE RECEIPTS.

Custard of Cold Meat.—Take two cupfuls of any cold meat and, having chopped fine, mix with a tablespoonful of butter, two of bread crumbs, the yolks of two eggs, a tablespoonful of onion-juice, one of salt, half a grated nutmeg, and a little black pepper. Put all together in a frying-pan and stir over the fire until well heated. When cold, form into little balls; these dip first in beaten egg and then in bread crumbs and fry in boiling fat. Serve with something like Bechamel sauce.

Orange Custard Pudding.—To a pint of new milk, pour it over three eggs lightly beaten and, having mixed in the grated peel of an orange and two ounces of loaf sugar, beat the whole together for ten minutes, then pour into a pie dish, set this into another which is larger and contains a little water, and place the whole in a moderate oven. When the custard is set, which generally occurs in about half an hour, take it out and let it get cold. Then sprinkle over, rather thickly, some very fine sugar, and brown with a sajamaner. Served hot.

Fried Celery.—Cut the stalks into two-inch pieces, dust with salt and pepper, dip in beaten egg, then crack or bread crumbs, and fry in hot best drippings. Drain and serve hot.

Snow Balls.—Take half a cupful each of pearl tapioca, rice and sugar, a quart of milk and half a teaspoonful of salt. Mix the tapioca and rice together while dry, then soak them in three cupfuls of water four hours; having added the salt and milk, and also a tiny pinch of soda, let the whole stand together half an hour, whereupon set over the fire in a kettle and let simmer an hour; then fill small cups with the mixture while hot, and when cold put on ice. Turn out in succers and eat with butter sauce.

Sweet Potato Pudding.—Grate one quart of raw sweet potatoes; mix with three cupfuls of sugar, one of butter, a half cupful of flour, a quarter cupful of salt, four eggs and a tablespoonful of extract of cinnamon. Beat thoroughly, pour into a well-greased pudding-dish and cover with a sajamaner. Serve with butter sauce.

Bean Soups.—With a quart of beans end let them soak over night. Drain and put them on to boil with two quarts of cold water; when they come to a boil, drain. Cover again with two quarts of water, add a pinch of soda and boil until they are almost dry; then take up, press through a sieve, put back in the soup kettle, add two quarts more of water, a tablespoonful of butter, and salt and pepper. Let stand over the fire until very hot, when serve with cornstarch.

Braised Prunes.—Wash two pounds of prunes and put them in a small earthen jar with a pound of sugar. Seal this in a kettle of water and let cook until the prunes are done and a thick syrup is formed.

Jelly Sauces for Puddings.—Use this kind of preserved fruit dessert. Drain it, then rub it through a half a cupful of butter and two of cream and add a cupful of berries mashed and beaten in. Or, if more convenient, rub through a sieve a quarter of a cupful of berries and then put them in a pint of whipped cream. Strawberries or raspberries suffice, thus

served, make an excellent sauce.

Broiledysters.—Select a large fat oyster. Dry it by a handkerchief with a soft cloth, and season them with salt and pepper. The broiling-iron being hot, lay the oysters over it from time to time until one is done, the other placed on a heated dish, your over melted butter and serve them once.

Apple Biscuits.—Put two tablespoonsfuls of bread crumbs in half a coffee-cupful of sweet milk, and set on the stove to boil. Having stirred until the thick and smooth, add two table-spoonfuls of grated cheese, then stir over the fire for two or three minutes, whereupon take off, add the beaten yolk of two eggs, a little salt and pepper, and a dash of mustard. Beat also the whites of the eggs and add them carefully. Then pour into a greased baking-dish and bake in moderate heat.

Baked Goose.—Procure a fat young goose, rub it well with salt, fill it with a dressing made of Irish bacon, ham, onions, and a pint of applesauce, add a cupful of butter, minced onion and salt and pepper; then lay the bird in a pan, grease it well with butter and pour over it a pint of cream. Lay the bird in a gas oven and bake in a moderate heat for two hours. Set it in a hot oven and baste frequently until every part is brown. Serve with onion gravy and applesauce.

Cranberry Fudge.—Take one-half cupful each of flour, sugar and milk, a cupful of cream, a pint of water, a teaspoonful of soda, a full cupful of cream tartar and an egg. Having let steam three-quarters of an hour, stir half a pint of nice cranberries, into the batter as if they were raisins for plum pudding, and cook till done.

SUGAR-CURED HAM.

A recipe which comes recommended from the south, where hams are in their prime, is as follows:

To a hundred pounds of coarse salt, five of brown sugar, two ounces salt-peter, and half an ounce of soda; boil ingredients in four gallons of water until all are melted, and when the liquid is cold, skim it carefully. Rub the meat on all sides with red pepper, and pour the liquid over it, and allow it to remain covered in a cool place for eight weeks. Then hang it to dry for two or three days; then smoke until dry and brown. The smoke of corn-cobs or green Hickory is usually preferred for the purpose. In March, before the flies start, and choosing a windy day for the work, take the ham, score each ham, and place in the wind to dry, then wrap in paper. Then put into bags and hang in that position until needed.

INEXPENSIVE FRUIT CAKE.

Cream a cup of butter and a cup of brown sugar; add a cupful of molasses, add two cups of apples chopped fine, two pounds of chopped raisins and one grated nutmeg. Let these ingredients stand three days. Then add a cup of sweet milk, in which a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved, four eggs and four cups of flour, in which two teaspoons of cream of tartar have been sifted. Beat the cake very thoroughly and bake it in a rather slow oven for two hours.

KITCHEN TABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

A piece of furniture which every good housekeeper need envy is the kitchen table, with zinc top. Grease cannot penetrate the surface as it would do a wooden table. The surface can be wiped perfectly clean with a damp cloth. Another advantage is the raised rim, a border that goes about the table, preventing any small articles from rolling off on the floor. These tables are a delight—just what is wanted in the kitchen.

LUCCHENI'S TERRIBLE FATE.

The Neuse Wiener Tagblatt states that the dungeon in which Luccheni, the assassin of the Empress Elizabeth, is now confined, has no windows, that he is in chains, and that he is destined to Hindustan to live.

LONG PASS A HUNDRED,
and if they do this why can't we? As for myself I put my patients in such condition that if they only act up to my formula they won't contract disease."

"It means that we can live for ever!"

"Not necessarily but the majority of mankind die very much sooner than they ought to do. My opinion is that man should be able to live until he is 120. It is the usual rule for people in India to live to 100."

"Let me tell you first of all," observed the doctor, "that it is possible to so fortify the human system as to naturally disinclined to relinquish a prize of war which has caused them to read the papers for fear of unsettling his emotions, and never goes to London.

No doubt of these would-be Mephistopheles are sad cranks, but, all the same there is no question that the exciting times in which we live

PREJUDICE OUR CHANCES

of living to a ripe old age. The consequences of living day in and day out in a state of rush and worry are, however, apparent in business circles than among us, and the forms in which they manifest themselves are decidedly curious.

Hearing that there was a gentleman in London who makes a specialty of the ailments of city men and longevity, we sent the writer took upon himself the liberty of consulting him.

"Let me tell you first of all," observed the doctor, "that it is possible to make a man impregnable to the assault of disease."

"It means that we can live for ever!"

"Not necessarily but the majority of mankind die very much sooner than they ought to do. My opinion is that man should be able to live until he is 120. It is the usual rule for people in India to live to 100."

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THE RAISING OF THE MARIA

TERESA.

was a more difficult undertaking than the sinking of the Merrimac. First

of all delated air bags were placed

about the sunken ship and fastened

to what spars were serviceable for the purpose. Some of the bags were

notched so that the iron could turn

one way or the other. Two large spars

were connected by chains, and along

these too, bags were also arranged.

Finally, when all the preparations

had been made, air was pumped into

the air tanks which was quickly raised

to the surface. She was towed to

Guantanamo, where she was patched up, and all seemed to go well,

when a great storm arose and the

ship began to leak alarmingly.

At last Hobson had reluctantly

abandoned the ship to abandon her.

The career of the Infanta Maria

Teresa, following her unfortunate

adventures, is a most curious reading

lesson.

The Secretary of the United States

Navy, hearing of this, has now ordered

the immediate despatch of the wrecking

Potomac, which will take charge of

the Infanta Teresa;

the Infanta Teresa, which have

been between this country and the

United States over the stranding of

the Maria Teresa will, no doubt, be amply settled.

The SECRET OF LIFE IS WILL

POWER.

If you have will you can do almost

SECRETS OF LIVING LONG.

SAYD TO LIE IN THE WILL POWER OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

All great talents—writers, actors, etc.—have this ability to interest the public. What is this?

We are to believe certain medical alchemists in five hundred years' time the creature man will be a totally different being from what he is now. In fact, according to numerous authorities the world is going to be improved by persons who, although they have not the knowledge of the secret of life, will be a source of benefit to the world.

It would like an ounce or two of your method."

"It would take too long to go into detail, but I may say that such enormous importance is given to medicine and baths, to foods and things of this nature, that it is a mistake to give him stirring music. As regards memory, it has an immense effect on the health and frequently improves it.

"It would be a good idea to have him take a walk every day, and go to the window in the morning.

"Breakfast—procure a fat young goose, rub it well with salt, fill it with a dressing made of Irish bacon, ham, onions, and a pint of beer; add a cupful of beer, minced onion and salt and pepper; then lay the bird in a pan, grease it well with butter and pour over it a pint of cream.

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"Breakfast—procure a fat young

goose, rub it well with salt, fill it with a dressing made of Irish bacon, ham, onions, and a pint of beer; add a cupful of beer, minced onion and salt and pepper; then lay the bird in a pan, grease it well with butter and pour over it a pint of cream.

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THURSDAY, JANUARY 5, 1899.

Two-cent Postage.

By proclamation in the Canada Gazette of Saturday the two-cent postage rate came into effect on the 1st of January. It was certain that after the two-cent rate had been adopted on letters posted to Great Britain and nearly all the British colonies, that the three-cent rate could not long be maintained in Canada. The Government at the last session of Parliament secured the passage of an act authorizing them to reduce the rate to two cents whenever they deemed it advisable to do so, and have chosen the beginning of 1899 as an appropriate time. Letters can now be sent not only throughout Canada but to the United States, Great Britain and nearly all British dependencies for the small sum of two cents.

Another change has also been made by negotiations with the U. S. postal authorities which secures the free interchange of private postal cards from one country to the other.

The Municipal Elections.

The municipal election in this village on Monday last was a hotly contested one, and during the whole day several of the candidates had teams busy bringing voters to the poll. In consequence, if not quite, all the available vote was polled. The result was as follows:

FOR REEVE.
Thos. H. McKee 130
H. S. Ferguson 93

For Councillors.

Chas. E. Parker 144
L. Meiklejohn 120
J. E. Halliwell 109
W. H. Calder 101
Wm. Holden 101
G. L. Scott 98
John Conley 80

There was a dispute over the number of votes cast for Calder and Holden, some declaring that Holden had a majority of one, and others that there was a majority of one for Mr. Calder. Accordingly an inspection of ballots has been asked for to settle the matter. The result will probably be known this evening or tomorrow.

School Trustees.

The school trustees election was also a hotly contested one, and resulted as follows:

Dr. Sprague 150
Dr. Meiklejohn 148
F. T. Ward 142
Jas. Boldrick 134

This makes a change on the Board. Dr. Meiklejohn taking the place of Mr. Boldrick. Dr. Meiklejohn will no doubt make a good trustee, though Mr. Boldrick has served on the Board for many years faithfully and well, and many regret that he was not re-elected for another term.

Progress of Agriculture in Ontario.

The great advances that are being made in Agriculture in Ontario are well set forth in the latest bulletin issued by the Department of Agriculture at Toronto, and the details of the work of the past year are exceptionally interesting. One of the recent departures is shown in the appearance of tobacco in the list of farm products. There were 7,571 acres planted with tobacco during the past year, and the output reached 10,560,590 pounds, of which Essex County produced 6,705,970 and Kent County 3,618,120 pounds. The area devoted to pasture was 2,708,493 acres, and to orchard and gardens 285,420 acres. The Provinces had 6,221,324 bearing apple trees and 3,458,820 young apple trees planted in orchards. The fall wheat area was 1,054,128 acres, the first time that the million mark has been reached, and the produce is recorded at 25,158,718 bushels, or 24 tons per acre. The record in spring wheat was 373,205 acres, yielding 6,678,785 bushels, a little over 17½ to the acre. Although this is less than the average yield for the past sixteen years, it is the greatest since the phenomenal records of 1891 and 1892. Barley has been fully up to the average of recent years with 498,784 acres under crop, yielding 28,939 bushels to the acre, a total of 12,663,668 bushels. The average for oats has been 36,6 bushels to the acre, the 2,370,860 acres cultivated yielding 86,559,294 bushels. The crop shows a decided increase in area and in the average total yield compared with the figures for the past year, but the totals are greater than the average of the past sixteen years. There were 165,080 acres under crop, yielding 2,673,203 bushels, or 16 to the acre. There were an average crop, the 855,051 acres, yielding 13,521,263 bushels. Buckwheat was not abundant, the average recorded being 15,8 bushels per acre, 150,394 acres under crop yielding 2,378,645 bushels. With the exception of potatoes, which fell from 16,100,797 bushels in 1897 to 14,359,025 bushels in the past year, the crops have been a full average crop. Buckwheat gave an aggregate crop of 21,367,000 bushels, or 97½ acres, and carrots 4,919,000 bushels, or 12,118 acres. The total yield of onions was 84,727,862 bushels on 151,691 acres. There were 330,748 acres planted with corn for huckling, and yielding 23,452,553 bushels to the acre. The crop of hay and clover was 4,809,003 tons, the greatest previous record being 3,811,518 tons in 1897. The area was about the average, 2,469,603 acres. There were 189,945 acres planted with corn for fodder and silo, and the yield was 2,128,078 tons.

CORRESPONDENCE.To the Editor of the *News-Argus*.

Stirling, Jan. 4, 1899.

At a regular meeting held on the 3rd inst., the School Boards on the 3rd inst., the School Boards on the 3rd inst., the School Board has sustained by his non-re-election. Mr. Boldrick has been a member of the School Board for 33 years, and has never failed during this long period to do his duty; he has ever been a warm advocate of education; and has always fearlessly expressed his opinion on any topic brought before the Board. He has done much toward bringing our schools to the high standard they have attained. Our High School, as most of the results of recent examinations under Mr. Casper, the principal, ably seconded by his general assistant, Mr. Kennedy, has done excellent work, ranking in a foremost place of the educational institutions of its kind in Ontario. In the Public School, so ably governed by the Principal, Mr. David Sager, that brilliant disciple of Isaac Walton and of Nimrod, who has held the position for 10 years, Dave has not only proved himself the friend and teacher of the children, but the friend of all the community. In Mr. Boldrick's defeat the Board loses not merely one of its oldest members, but one of its most capable managers, and of its most regular attendants.

Founding an Empire.

It is not 200 years since Russia changed from a barbarian power to one of civilization. The first empire was thinly scattered by wandering tribes, utterly lacking cohesion. They had no commerce, no manufactures, but the rudest, and no softening intercourse with other nations. Peter the Great, a boy of 17, came to the throne at this time. Al-

though wholly without education, and encouraged in drunkenness and other vices by his sister, who had usurped his throne, he resolved to learn the secret of the progress of Europe. First educating himself, he began the movement that has made Russia to-day a world power, and although he lived but fifty-three years, during that time he accomplished more for the development of a nation than any man had ever done before. He perfected his armies, taught them European methods of discipline, and with these armies extended his frontiers. Then he determined that Russia should have a navy, and himself went to Amsterdam and Deptford, where as Peter Zimmermann, he learned the trade of a ship carpenter. He picked up blacksmithing, enough of cobbling to make a pair of shoes, and of surgery to bleed and pull teeth. Upon his return from his visit to the civilized world Peter began his reforms. A formidable navy was constructed. Then he built St. Petersburg, as Moscow was remote from European influences. St. Petersburg was built so that as "from a window he could look out upon Western Europe." His subjects were forced to give up their long beards and flowing Asiatic robes. The power of the nobles was lessened. Religious toleration was granted. Arithmetic was introduced into the Government offices, where previously accounts had been kept by a system of balls threaded on wire. He introduced silk and woolen manufactures, the art of printing, and made roads and canals. He established a postal service, began to develop the vast mineral wealth of the country, and founded hospitals and medical schools.

Over all these reforms he took personal supervision; for among all crafts he had some knowledge of each, which he had gained while in England and Holland.

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Wood Wanted.

Tenders will be received from parties willing to supply 35 cords of Balsam Fir Wood, four feet long, to be delivered on the school grounds in Stirling before the 1st of March next.

JOHN S. BLACK,
Secretary.

Wood For Sale.

By the acre, on the south part of lot 10 in the 7th Con., of Sidney, three and half miles from Stirling. For price and further particulars apply to

R. N. BIRD.

Some Bargains in Overcoats.

The big Christmas trade is over and we will all settle down now to more of a regular trade again. At the Oak Hall, Belleville, we are settling all the old overcoats and broken sizes, and offer you special inducements to clear odd sizes.

Because Miss May Thomas, a village school teacher, of Clare, Iowa, refused the attention paid her by a young man named Harry Garvey, she was soon after this time sent to the ladies of the courts. The Belgian lace embroiderers are elated over this.

Within a mile from Congleton on the high road from Macclesfield to England, there is a deserted village consisting of over sixty houses, not one of which is tenanted. Havannah is its name.

Because Miss May Thomas, a village school teacher, of Clare, Iowa, refused the attention paid her by a young man named Harry Garvey, she was soon after this time sent to the ladies of the courts. The Belgian lace embroiderers are elated over this.

There were twenty-seven aldermanic candidates in the field in Belleville. Only ten could be elected.

The Queen of Belgium has obtained promises from all the European queens to stop the wearing of imitation embroidery by the ladies of the courts. The Belgian lace embroiderers are elated over this.

"There they come," yelled Jack, before we had gone ten miles.

"Lookin' back we saw a shower of sparks just visible above the tree tops. We concluded at once that was Jim and Mollie's dad, and that we would have to do some pretty tall fallin' to avoid capture. Mind you, Jim carried a gun. The engines were pretty well matched, but, of course, I was somewhat nervous. Just ahead was a huge grade five miles long, and I knew it would be a tough pull to get over it, but ones on the other side of the hill our chances for getting away would be good.

"Do you want me to keep up with you?" yelled Jack, to keep up steam, I called across to the fireman.

"Mollie, hold fast in my arms as quiet as if we had been born. I'll hold on the handrests in her parlor, her hair half open and the wind blowin' her hair around my face. Mighty sweet it smelt, too, but I hadn't much time to think about such things then.

"All of a sudden we heard a whist and it sounded right behind us. I jumped up with dismay and looked back. There was Jim less than a half a mile away, comin' like a house afire. Mollie looked, too, then her eyes fell on Jack, whose wood was gettin' low, and who rolled a barrel out from the back part of the tank and was tryin' to bust the head in. She slid off her arms and, holdin' onto the lever, got down into the stream. The first thing I knew of it was when I saw her fallin' big fat balsam from the barrel and passin' them to Jack, who was pullin' the furnace with 'em. 'Bally for you, Jack,' yelled, as the steam gauge jumped up again.

"Well, what did the business. We reached the top of the grade without Jim gainin' another lob, and then he went to sleep downward. Great Jupiter, how we did drop down that hill. The noise

AN "OUT-OF-DATE" COUPLE.

We are "out of date," they say—
Ned and I;
We love in ways that's faded away,
Since long since goes by;
I say I am his helpmate true
And I—well, I will own to you
He is my king.
We met in no romantic way
"Twixt "glow and gloom";
He wooed me in winter day,
Yet through life's hours of stress and storm
When griefs beset,
Love kept me warm,
And all was well.

Ned thinks no woman like his wife—
But let that pass;
Perhaps we've had the dullest life
That ever two people had;
Even if the prospect be not bright,
We hold it true,
That heaven's light grows bright
When shared by two.
We are belied the times, we know—
Ned and I—
—E. MATTHEWS, in Chambers' Journal.

RAN ON THE SIDING.

"Railroadin' in the south ain't what it used to be," said the engineer, wiping his hands upon a bunch of waste and taking a piece of tobacco from his overall pocket.

"Give me the good old days when we had wood-burnin' engines, easy schedules with long runs and no telegraph to baffle 'em. We could get along mighty much to suit ourselves then, and it goes without sayin' we had lots of enjoyment."

"Take, for instance, the fan Jim and me had one night fifteen years ago. You see, Jim and me were both courtin' the same girl, both boilin' engineers on the Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta road between Columbia and Charlotte. Ever been down there? Well,

we had a hard time of it, but we had lots of enjoyment."

"What became of Jim?"

"Why, the blame

fireman, with my face all black and blue, and Mollie without my hat, for the wind had blown it away. Jack was witness, and I let him kiss the bride, for I thought he deserved it. We got back to Columbia about midnight, and next mornin' I took out the express as if nothing had happened."

"What became of Jim?"

"Well, he got suspended—"

"—Philadelphian Times.

was terrific and the old machine rocked like a末末. Lookin' back I saw Mollie standin' on the tank, standin' on by the brake, her dress flutterin', her hair blowin' in her eyes shinlin' like stars. I'll never forget that sight."

"I knew that as soon as Jim reached the top of the hill he'd after us likely split, and I began to fear we couldn't make the rifle this time, but all at once a thought struck me. I shut off steam and yelled for Jack to put on the hand brakes. He jumped to the wheel, Mollie helpin' him, and in a few minutes we had nearly stopped."

"Jump down quick, Jack, and open the switch," I said, "I'm goin' to run up the back siding."

"In less time than it takes to tell it we were on the siding, the switch reset for the main track, and then I ran up the woods and stopped. We shut off all lights and waited."

"In a minute or two we heard a faint rumble, which changed into a roar, then we could distinguish the clink-clink-clink of wheels passin' over the ends of rails, the rattle of machinery and the hissin' of steam, while the puffin' of the exhaust was so loud as to be heard into hollow thunder. A whirlpool of sparks became visible, and then, with a pop, skip and jump, Jim's engine passed us like a streak of runaway lightning, the occupants never dreamin' we were in the siding."

"We hopped into the nearest preacher and got married, me with my face all black and blue, and Mollie without my hat, for the wind had blown it away. Jack was witness, and I let him kiss the bride, for I thought he deserved it. We got back to Columbia about midnight, and next mornin' I took out the express as if nothing had happened."

"What became of Jim?"

"Well, he got suspended—"

"—Philadelphian Times.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. E. OLIVER, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,

HONOR GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNI-
VERSITY, and M. R. C. D. S. of Ontario
OFFICE—Over Parker's Drug Store,
Will visit Marquette every Thursday.

FRANZ ZWICK, M. B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO, and Member of the Faculty of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, On-
tario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE:—Dr. Boulier's
former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,
SCHUCHER, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c., Office over Brown & Mc-
Cathern's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSION-
ER, &c., Office over Boldrich's store, Stirling.

W. J. McCAMON,
BARRISTER, ETC., HELLEVILLE, ONT.,
Bridge Street.

W. P. MCMAHON,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
PUBLIC, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville, Ont.

Private Money to Lend at Lowest
Rates.

Offices, East side Front St.

JOHN S. BLACK,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR
Taking Out Deeds, once, over the store
formerly occupied by G. L. Scott, Stirling.

BAILIFFS AND AUCTIONEERS,
CHARLES BUTLER AND HARRY HAR-
RIS, Bailiffs and Licensed Auctioneers for
the County of Hastings. Satisfaction guar-
anteed. All contracts will be attended to.
Bills of Marriage Licenses, as usual.
Residence, Stirling, Ont.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. C. COFF.
Meets in the Lodge room
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENT SCHOOL, GRADUATE OF THE TORON-
TO School of Dentistry, will visit Stirling
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month thereafter.

The Dental Institute, Vitalized Air, Gas,
and all the modern improvements to Den-
tistry, will be given for the use of the class
and preservation of the natural teeth.

Rooms at Scott House.

B. C. HUBBELL,
MARMORA.

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND
Justice of the Peace for county Hastings.

A. E. TWEEDIE, V. S., Stirling.

Office one door west of the Herby Hotel.
All calls promptly attended day and
night.

STIRLING MARBLE WORKS,
JOHN MOORE,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN MARBLE AND CRANITE,

has now on hand a full supply of Marble
in Southern Falls and Blue; also Granite.
A call solicited. Shop on Front Street.

Note Heads, Envelopes,
Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN

out license as Auctioneer for the County

of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on

short notice. Terms as low as the cost of

and satisfaction. Any order or address to me at

the News-Argus office or addressed to me at

Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

WM. RODGERS.

REduced PRICES

IN BOOTS & SHOES.

Men's light to Imperial Kip

Regular \$6.70, selling for \$2.75.

Men's Stogas, whole stock,

Regular \$2.50, selling for \$2.00.

Men's Buff Bals,

Regular \$2.00, selling for \$1.25.

Boys' High Top Boots,

Reg. \$1.60 to \$1.90, selling for \$1.25.

An Equal Reduction in all

Lines in Stock.

P. WELCH & CO.

Springbrook

NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CON-

CERN:

On account of the illness of Mr. Mont-
gomery I have rented the Stirling Steam
Laundry, and will keep it open to hand
their parcels in before Wednesday morn-
ing, as I am only going to wash on Wed-
nesday of each week.

M. HICKEY.

Two pair of Lumber Sights for sale.

W.M. MONTGOMERY.

A BOOK LOVER'S WISH.

I may wish you to give me
The loudest laugh in the tree,
But rather one that sings apart
The softest song that touches the heart.
And so, without a sigh, I aspire
To make the temperate desire—
Not for the small marvel old
Dullness, but for the rare bold letter text
Over which his soul a Caxton went,
Nor which some seek through shade and
snow.

A pretties Shakespeare folio!

But only this—one little book
Wishes through do bird and bee and brook
In taste, and in tone, and in thought,
Sing on and on end on of joy,
And where, amid the Maytime flowers,
Lies the bright bairn to the hours.
One little book—whose title date
Reads quantity 1683.

Hope wipes the sweat from the tired laborer's
face.

Brings to mind the happy rest of home.

Hope cheers the farmer following the plow.

With the fair vision of increase to come.

To fainting travelers in the desert vast

Hope shows the gushing fountain and the

green fields and the harbor's smiling

calm.

With the poor student Hope bee-visit keeps

Still whispering of honor to be won.

Hope fires the soldier's heart amid red roses

With pledge of victory ere the day be done.

It was our inspiration and our guide.

Solice in trouble and support in strife.

In the soul's anchor in the stormy tide.

Nurse to the sick and to the dying life.

—New York Ledger.

LOONS TAKEN ALIVE.

The Curious Trick Reserved to Some
Masters in Natural History.

In the year 1882, being engaged in an
way construction in Newfoundland by an
American syndicate, I was camped at a
little place called Lance Cove, on the shore
of Conception Bay. One beautiful sum-
mer morning I awoke to find a loon had
entered my tent, and I had to get up to
see what he was doing. I took a long exten-
sive appetite I took a 19 bore shotgun and
proceeded to the lakeside.

She was young, beautiful and wealthy,
What could she have in common with hood
and wings? However, great her talents
She did not like poverty, sorrow or affliction
in any shape or form. If it came prominently
before her, she stepped aside with a shudder, and undoubtedly had the
power to make immediately the surface of
that a man of genius should be reduced to

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THE NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.

THE VERY LATEST FROM ALL THE WORLD OVER.

Interesting News About Our Own Country, Great Britain, the United States, and All Parts of the Globe, Condensed and Assorted for Easy Reading.

CANADA.

The Quebec Ice bridge has formed. Hull, Que., will now control a civic lighting plant.

Drifts on the Proof Line road, London, are 15 feet high.

At Montreal the sale of inter-impersonal postage stamps has been enjoined.

J. D. Lewis, foreman in the Brantford fire department, has been appointed chief.

It is reported from Winnipeg that the Galician murderer, Simeon Cunay, is dying of grief.

Edward Hardie, out of work, disengaged, and unable with a mason in Hamilton. He will live.

Mrs. Eliza Parr of St. Catharines, while visiting relatives in Hamilton, fell and broke her neck.

The estate of the late Robert Hamilton of Quebec has \$55,000 in succession duties to Quebec Province.

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The Department of Trade and Commerce have received notice that lead, bullion and brass may be imported into the United States and refined in bond, subject to a duty of 2 1/2 cents per pound gross weight.

During the past navigation season 21,236 tons of freight were locked through the canal at Sault Ste. Marie, an increase over last year of over 200,000 tons, and the highest on record.

Solicitors for the Bank of Ottawa have issued a writ against the Ontario Central Railway Company, claiming \$90,000 for the amount due as interest upon certain amounts to debenture bonds issued by the company.

The Mounted Police are sending a patrol to Red Deer country. Settlers report that the Blackfeet are hunting cattle. The Indians are short of meat, as the antelope have not come south, owing to the mild winter.

The immigration branch of the Interior Department sent Mrs. Sandford of Portage la Prairie to Great Britain to conduct a movement for the emigration of servant girls to western Canada.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sheffield, Eng., has made a profit of \$1,000 during the past half year in racing its fast street cars.

The Bishop of Bath and Wells was flooded out of his palace at Bath recently by an overflow of water from the old moat.

A case of bubonic plague is reported to have been discovered on board the steamer Golconda at Plymouth, from which it came.

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Emperor William has sent a gold watch to the London policemen who saved County Valley from an assassin outside the German Embassy in London.

Mrs. Saunders, who was the claimant for the sum of \$20,000,000 left by an uncle, named Leake, who died intestate in America, died recently at Portswell, Wales.

Ricciotti Garibaldi, who speaks English well, was the guest of honor at a recent dinner given by the Royal Naval Club, and started the club by a loan, he proposed. "And now, gentlemen," he said, "drink to the health of Mrs. Grundy, that is to say, the great public opinion of England."

In a recent experiment recently proved that it could speak Gaelic by taking the speeches delivered at an Irish festival at Letterkenny, Donegal, in the native tongue.

and receiving them at Dublin, so that they could be printed in Gallic characters in the Freeman's Journal.

The naval authorities have been officially notified of the intention of France to replace her obsolete war vessels engaged in the fisheries protection service by modern ships along the coast with modern cruisers. Great Britain will also put out of commission the obsolete gunboats Pelican, Buzzard and Cordwainer and substitute for them vessels of sufficient power to cope with the Frenchmen.

UNITED STATES.

It is reported that the big wire trust has purchased the Cleveland Rolling Mill Trust.

Mrs. Webster was burned to death by the explosion of turpentine at Omaha, Nebraska.

Hungarians entered a New Jersey jail and robbed the sleeping Sheriff, George Litterell, of \$500.

Admiral Dewey is now the senior officer of the American navy, owing to the retirement of Captain B. B. Bishop, who has retired after 30 years of service.

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under the presidency of Prince Victor Napoleon.

Part of the Red Rock mountain in Switzerland has fallen into the village of Airolo, destroying a hotel and several houses.

Owing to the revolt against Turkey the Turks are causing serious proportions, 30,000 Turkish troops have been sent against them.

The Congress of Miners, held at Clermont, has decided to prepare for a general strike and according to a despatch.

It is reported from Cairo that the Abyssinian flag has been hoisted at Galabat, in the Sudan, about 200 miles north of Khartoum.

The wife of the late Baron Rothchild left the estate in possession of the family. Lord Rosebery has been grieved by several valuable pictures.

Belgrade's Syaki Doljev has suspended publication for a time, as the sixteenth editor has filed a libel suit against him.

Senate Justin A. Morrill, author of the Morrill Tariff Act of 1861, is dead at his home in Concord.

Emperor William proposes to spend \$100,000,000 in embellishing the Imperial Palace.

The first woman to receive the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from the Berlin University, is Miss Elsa Neumann, who recently passed a most successful examination.

The Berlin University has a larger attendance of students this year than any other year in its history. The number of undergraduates is 6,151, nearly 500 more than last year.

The oldest priest in the Catholic Church is Cardinal Mertel, who is now in his ninety-fifth year, and is active and energetic in his ministry.

Michael Rose, who was arrested in connection with the murder of the Empress of Austria, and discharged, has been re-arrested in Italy, where he was working under an assumed name.

A prominent Berlin surgeon suggests that the coming peace conference would be a good time for the powers to consider the proposition to give first aid to the injured instruction to soldiers.

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ABOUT THE FRENCH ARMY.

M. URBAIN GOHIER'S EXPOSURE OF ITS CONDITION.

"The First Trial," Army and Navy Departments Declared Criminal in Event Branch Gohier's Prosecution Another Interesting Phase of the Present Crisis in France.

Sensation succeeds sensation, and crisis follows crisis, with such rapidity in France just now that it is almost more than the casual reader can do to keep track of them all.

Corruption is alleged to have crept into every branch of the public service, and the several departments of justice, war, the navy, and in fact, every administrative branch of the government, appears to be permeated with most peculiar conditions.

In the crowd of dramatic exposures which have marked the past year in France, a scathing denunciation of French army methods by M. Urbain Gohier has escaped the attention which in less troublous times, it would have received to the full.

These exposures, however, are none the less startling, and his persecution, now in progress, for the authorship of "L'Arme Contre la Nation," is one of the most interesting phases of the present crisis in the Republic.

A very interesting resume of the contents of the book is given by the Paris correspondent of the London Chronicle. This correspondent writes:

M. Urbain Gohier is a reformer and a satirist combined. There is little reason to doubt that his cruel exposures are true. The general thesis of the volume is not incriminated. M. Gohier has in a few sentences managed to commit the legal offence of discrediting, not only the army, but the fleet. All that he has compiled has been repeatedly affirmed by M. Edouard Drumont, M. Paul de Cassagnac, and by organs of widely different political schools of thought. Another exceptional feature is that of M. Leckroy, now Minister of Marine, and one of the prosecutors who written letters of approval, which strongly militate against his governmental opinion.

"VIVE L'ARMEE."

M. Gohier, in his preface and first chapter, endeavours to show that in France the cry of "Vive l'Armee!" is a deceiving shibboleth, which has been monopolized by a sect composed of names around which there is no genuine lustre of patriotism. The writer is not afraid to mention these and the list at the end of the book is as full as it is significant. I give one characteristic passage in the opening portion of the volume:

"Amongst them are the partisans of hidden procedure, "Vive l'Armee!" The arguments used in cameras are a positive insult to the army. We do not dare to pronounce the word Germany. We quale least William II. should drown. Our twenty-eight millions of military men, the Russian alliance, and other specious allies corroborate the martial revival in France or the reconstitution of our army, are worthless. Notwithstanding all that has been said, we are not free, and we are not our own masters, of course. Our fathers celebrated their victory. We are vain-glorious over our defeats. This may be described as the apophysis of surrender, of desolation, and of treachery."

We had better be satisfied with Victoria's golden age, with her victories and with invincible conquests on paper. We shall thus be only ridiculous!"

FRENCH BARRACK LIFE.

If French barrack life answers the description of the writer, there will be little hope for the rising generation of "pious." Referring to the true soldierly spirit, he says:

"Our soldiers do not give in. They are schools of even filthy vice of idleness, of sneaking, of living of unclean debauchery, moral cowardice, and drunkenness. The surprising vitality and progress of every section of the Army—So far as it requires an ingenious explanation. It arises from the fact that it escapes the degradation and corruption of 'la caserne.'"

The other passages on this subject are equally outspoken. Systematic depravity is not only a real sickness, but a commendable. In a word M. Gohier trumpets forth that France sends the sons of her people into garrison towns with the freshness of youthful purity upon them. They return to their homes soiled and stupid.

OFFICERS CONDEMNED.

The officers are in need of condemnation from the author. He compares the want of education, narrow horizon, and moral depression of the French officer with his German competitor, who reads the numerous French books, who is well informed, while the military hierarchy of France is ignorantly ignorant of German literature, and even of the language. M. Gohier's anathema lies in the extracts from reports by Generals like Generals Thomau and Gallifet and M. de Reinach. The correspondence of admiral Courbet on the officers of the French navy was so severe that every effort was made to withdraw it from circulation. The Cuffeau, Andlau and Thibaudin periods receive passing mention which only goes to accumulate the terrible indictment. And one who follows a string of names with shameless impunity appended which no duel or criminal libel suit could wipe out. After this took the offence of insulting French commanding officers appears to be an ordinary species of punishment. The destruction of those so-called "stars of the brave"—the Legion of Honour.

STORY OF MADAGASCAR.

The sad story of the Madagascar campaign is told in jargone which appears to be the language of the conqueror who "Fever," and in it resulting results with those of the Ashanti and other British expeditions, the startling figure of one in three deaths

against one in sixty shows, according to the writer, that the so-called conquest was a murderous and pestilential snare, forcing two financial millions, which he names.

Another and a higher personage mingled with the mismanagement of the garrisons. At that period M. Dixey or by gross official neglect or monstrous dissension between two departments thousands of soldiers perished miserably, and many were killed.

"Selfish ambition," he concludes, jealousy, in its basest form, fabulous ignorance, infatuation, cringing, dissension—noting is changed to the high command of the French army since 1870. We no longer have the same soldiers, but we have the same class of chiefs."

THE FLEET ALSO.

There should be frequent summaries in the readable form all that was divulged during the injuries at Toulon, of which M. Lockroy was one of the prime movers.

There is little of a novel character in the history of the ship which preceded and followed the Dreyfus scandal. The attitude of the army during the first Zola trial is stigmatized as an aggressive and factious attitude of social and free democracy. Its logical ending, if not averted will be a reign of military terror in France. The writer incidentally quotes the following counsel on naval affairs by the late General Faliero, Grand Chancellor of the Legion of Honour:

"The First Republic, wrote the General, ordered a certain number of men to be sent to those who desired to revolt against the civil power. In such cases no indulgence and no pity could be admissible. Where would France be if she tolerated excesses of this kind? There would be neither army nor fleet.

This is probably what we shall see if the present group of factious generals are allowed to go unpunished, and if the few who remain with hearts in their bosom do not try to merit the glory of Vaneau."

REMARKABLE AUCTION BIDS.

Instances Where Injustifiable Articles Have Brought Large Sums.

The Zola sale in France, at which a little table was sold for more than 250 times its value, recalls many instances of remarkable bids at auction sales. Zola's table was worth £41,280, and the auction became probably unique in the annals of sales by being closed after a single bid.

The Scotch baronet at last could contain no longer his excited curiosity. "I say, Grant," he said, "what motive have you in keeping Mr. X. on a visit? There are so many good chaps who would like to come down here just now. My fellow-guest don't seem to care a farthing for the things you are so keen on. I find that he does not care a tuppence difference between a thoroughly bad and an Irish hunter, nor does he look a person to fancy your portraits."

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"For what?"

"For his legs. You see, I am doing a full length of the Duke of Rutland, the late. He is weak in the knee and shrunk in the limbs and lazy, so I had to set him to sit and draw a picture of him, so I have secured X. to sit for me."

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STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.

Vol. XX, No. 18.

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SPOT CASH Only.

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\$1.00 Lined Kid Gloves.....	84c. \$1.75 Napa Buck Mitts.....	\$1.50
\$1.00 Lined Russian Ram Gloves 84c.	\$1.00 \$1.25 Buck Mitts.....	\$1.10
\$1.25 Lined Russian Ram	\$1.00 \$1.25 Russian Ram Mitts.....	\$1.10
\$1.25 Lined English Buck	\$1.00 \$1.25 Calf Skin Mitts.....	\$1.00
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THE PEOPLE'S TAILOR, FURNISHER & FURRIER.

The People's Store.

BARGAINS - HERE - THIS - WEEK.

APRON GINGHAMS, 36 in wide, at 3 and 10c, reg. 10 and 12½c.

PRINTS—Big Bargains. Our Print Table is a wonder. Large patterns to fit all, 10, 12½ and 15c., now selling at 7 and 8c. for your choice.

FLANNELETTE BLANKETS.—We have a few pairs left which will be sold 10% discount for cash. Get a pair of them at 80c.; they are hard to beat.

FLANNELETTE.—Regular 5c. Flannelette, 28 in wide, now 4½c.; reg. 8c. Flannelette, 30 in wide, now 7c.; reg. 12½c. 32 in wide, now 10c.

WRAPPERETTES.—Our Wrapperette Flannelettes are bargains at 12½c., but must be sold before stock taking, and you can buy them now for 10cts. a yard. Good patterns.

OUR MEN'S HATS & CAPS must be sold. You can have any of the lot for 25c. A large number to pick from.

LADIES' CASHMERE SHAWLS will be sold for less than cost. All colors, Cream, White, Blue and Pink, also Plaids in all colors.

NOTICE! — NOTICE!

Great Clearing Sale of Men's Overcoats. Don't miss the chance. There will be bargains in this store this week never again to be had in Stirling.

Produce taken in exchange.

C. F. STICKLE,
GENERAL MERCHANT.

3---BIG BARGAINS---3

IN WATCHES, WHILE THEY LAST.

BOUGHT AT SPECIAL SALE.

Gents' 18 size 14kt. Gold Filled Case, fitted with genuine Elgin movement, for only..... \$14.00

Gents' 16 size 14-kt. Gold Filled Case, with Elgin movement, special, only..... \$12.00

Gents' 16 size Silver Case, with fine Elgin movement, an extra fine Watch, special..... \$7.50

This is a rare chance to secure a Fine Watch at a very low figure. Prices are SPOT CASH ONLY.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELRY, OPTICAL GOODS & STATIONERY.

P.S.—Just opened to-day three cases of Stationery and School Supplies. Very close prices.

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME!

Neither is there any place like JOHN SHAW'S for Groceries, Provisions and Crockery. You needn't take our word for it. We give you a cordial invitation to come and see. You will need an extra supply for Christmas, on account of friends coming to see you. We can supply you, and our prices are right.

Cranberries,
Currants,
Raisins,
Pecds,
Sugar,
Spices,
Flour,
Pork,
Lard,
Salt.

—In fact, everything you need in Groceries or Provisions.

FRESH OYSTERS and FINNAN HADDIES now on hand.

THE FINEST LINE OF CROCKERY IN TOWN.

JOHN SHAW.

THE NEWS-ARGUS

To end of Dec., 1899, for \$1.00.

Village Council.

Minutes of a last meeting of the old Council, held Jan. 6th, all the members being present.

Mr. Ferguson presented an account for three trips from his livery to Oakville, and a contribution with the Waterworks amounting to \$3.00, which on motion of Mr. Cooney, seconded by Mr. Kerr, was ordered to be paid.

Moved by Mr. Conney, seconded by Mr. Graham, that the Reeve instruct the Auditor to apply five hundred dollars now to the credit of the Sinking Fund toward the redemption of the H. S. debtors.—Carried.

On motion the Council adjourned.

JOHN S. BLACK, Clerk.

Minutes of a first meeting of the Stirling Municipal Council, held January 11th, 1899.

Present—Thos. H. McKee, Reeve; W. H. Calder, J. Earl Halliwell, L. Meiklejohn and Chas. E. Parker, who having made the declarations, took their seats.

Moved by Mr. Halliwell, seconded by Mr. McLean, that W. S. Martin be auditor.—Carried.

The Reeve appointed Wm. A. Parker second auditor.

Moved by Mr. Parker, seconded by Mr. Calder, that Henry Warber be Treasurer.—Carried.

Ordered by Mr. Meiklejohn, seconded by Mr. Calder, the Clerk was directed to order six copies of the Municipal World for the use of the Council.

The account of John S. Black for expenses in connection with the recent election, amounting to \$8.00 was on motion of Mr. Halliwell, seconded by Mr. Parker, ordered to be paid.

Mr. Halliwell gave notice that at the next meeting he would introduce a by-law for the appointment of officers.

The Reeve called a special meeting of the Council for Tuesday next to consider estimates in connection with the Waterworks.

On motion the Council adjourned.

JOHN S. BLACK, Clerk.

Rawdon Council.

Rawdon Town Hall, Jan. 9, 1899.

Rawdon Township Council met at the hour of eleven o'clock on Saturday morning, according to Statute. After signing Declaration of Qualification and taking the Oath of Office, the following gentlemen took their seats, and will constitute the Municipal Council for the ensuing year: T. J. Thompson, Reeve; Wm. Rodgers, Wm. Linn, Richard Clements, Thos. H. Matthews, Councillor.

Moved by Mr. Rodgers, seconded by Mr. Clements, that the Clerk purchase a stamp and pad for the Auditors, as required by the late amendment to the Municipal Act.—Carried.

Mr. James Scott addressed the Council relative to the enforcement of the Local Option by-Law. It was resolved by Mr. Clements, seconded by Mr. Linn, that the License Inspector for this district be notified that in the opinion of this Council, the Local Option by-law of this township is being flagrantly violated, and they respectfully ask that he investigate the matter, and if possible bring home a conviction of the parties so violating said by-law.—Carried.

By-laws were introduced for the appointment of a Road Surveyor, by Wm. Rodgers; a Health Officer, by Wm. Linn; Assessors—by R. Clements; Auditors, by Thos. H. Matthews.

On motion Council went into Committee on the whole by-laws. Mr. Thompson, in charge of the by-laws were read clause by clause, and the following appointments made:

Road Surveyor—James Johnston.

Health Officer—E. W. Hawkins.

Assessors—Valentine Green and J. B. Russell.

Committee—James Scott and William Meiklejohn.

Committee rose and reported. By-laws were finally passed, signed, sealed and numbered 196, 197, 198, 199.

The Clerk was instructed to advertise for 8,000 feet of bridge covering, for which tenders will be received by the Reeve or Clerk until Saturday, Jan. 28th inst.

John R. Cook and E. F. Ketcheson applied to the Council to have the boundary line of the 9th Con. established along Lots 7, 8 and 9. It was moved by Mr. Cook, seconded by Mr. Matthews, that the Council petition the County Council of Northumberland in making the town line between Rawdon and Seymour a county gravel road.—Carried.

Remaining amounts were ordered to establish said line as provided by statute.—Carried.

Henry Mr. Matthews, seconded by Mr. Linn, that this Council petition the County Council of the County of Hastings to unite with the County Council of Northumberland in making the town line between Rawdon and Seymour a county gravel road.—Carried.

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Diamond Cut Diamond

OR,

THE ROUT OF THE ENEMY.

CHAPTER X.—Continued.

"You have heard news?" he asked her quickly, with a look of apprehension, half raising himself in his chair.

"No, nothing—" she answered soothily, passing her hand over the sleeve of his coat; "it is over again."

"Ah—so it is!" he said, with a smile. "My poor Rose! And it is thy misfortune, never thy fault, my daughter."

She was silent, looking away from him, for she knew that it had been her fault.

"It is that young man—did you say his name was Dane? A name of distinction, my child, that should have warned you from admitting him within your doors. Of course he is no relation—I think you told me that?"

She had never told him. He had taken for granted, and she had not cared to undeceive him. But when after their talk had settled themselves down at Hidden House that the name of the clergyman had startled her, and it was long before she discovered that he was in truth a brother of Matthew Dane, the head of the great mercantile firm of Dane and Trichet. Why disturb the old man's rest by revealing such an unwelcome and unexpected coincidence to him?

She knew well that a Protestant clergyman was not likely to enter their house; as a friend, he would not be received, and as priest, their religion protected them from his possible visits. She had not meant to deceive him, only to shield him from annoying ideas.

When Geoffrey had first mentioned to him, it had been merely as the Anglican clergyman's son, that he was the nephew of his uncle had never been raised to him.

Yet there was a certain sense of treachery upon his soul, as though she had tampered with the natural enemies of her race. Was that why she was so bitterly punished if she asked of him?

To Monsieur de Brefour the notion that Rose had admirers was an amusing one. He even chuckled over it a little to himself; it did not occur to him that to Rose herself there could possibly be any tragic complication in the situation.

Old Martine entiring with the tray for his dinner—little delicacies which she had cooked herself of sweetbread and daintily fried potatoes—was greeted with the utmost of hilarity from her old maid.

"See here, Martine," stretching out his long, lean finger playfully at his daughter-in-law, "Madame has lovers—impudent young donkeys, who want to pay court to her. We must have a cold bath for them, and see if they are admirers! She breaks their hearts by the dozen, the heartless one, and much she cares! Ah! what it is to be young and beautiful!"

There, a swift look of terror at Madame's flushing face. It might be a joke to the old man, but was it one to her? Martine knew better.

As for Rose, she bore it bravely, as she bore all things. Through the hot color, parting, and parting, she had flooded her beautiful face, yet she joined faintly in the laughter, kissed the old man on the forehead, uncovered the dainty little silver dish, and served him up his soup.

Only, without, in the narrow passage, her heart failed her, when Martine clutched her convulsively by both hands.

"All my poor treasure," said the faithful creature brokenly, "is it never to end—never—and the one—such a beau jeune homme! Grande dieu, but it is hard!"

"Hush, Martine, you must not talk like that; Monsieur is right to laugh, it is true, you know for me, quite ridiculous."

And then the tears burst forth, and Rose turned and fled into the sanctuary of her own bedchamber.

The west wind, as east winds still blow east and keep over the Dewars; the daffodils and primroses still bloomed in a blaze of yellow in sheltered corners under the hedges and along the tangled border of the drive; there were a few more bright green buds upon the sycamores than the lime bushes that a week ago, a little further promise of summer that strung out into life in spite of adverse circumstances; but when, as a young man came springing up the hill, with that light, buoyant step which youth, and hope, and happy love alone can give. His face was bright with a glad expectancy, his brown eyes, his lips were indeed indeed a smile as he came. She had not yet met him at the station, but that was nothing; he gave his bag to a porter and hurried on foot, eager to look about him in the fact that was so dear to him. When he came in sight of the grey gateway, he wondered perhaps a little that the familiar graceful figure was not standing there to greet him; but he had made up his mind that he would go in and speak to her at the station, but that was nothing; he gave his bag to a porter and hurried on foot, eager to look about him in the fact that was so dear to him.

When he got within sight of the house, something strange and unexpected in its appearance struck upon him with a cold chill. There was a kind of death itself upon Hidden House.

There were no muslin curtains at the windows, and the flower-pot filled with daffodils upon the library window sill, and in one of them a smoke from the chimney neys, and not a sign of life was to be seen or heard. Fairly alarmed at last, Geoffrey hastened forward and rang the doorbell, shouting loudly at his touch, and the echoes of his voice and on in a ghostly fashion within dying away by degrees into the perfect silence from which they had been swathed.

He waited, perhaps three whole minutes, a few seconds indeed, he would have given up.

What he got within sight of the house, something strange and unexpected in its appearance struck upon him with a cold chill. There was a kind of death itself upon Hidden House.

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strictly speaking, it was false in art and meretricious in decoration, it was nevertheless, exceedingly effective on the whole. Lady Lessister's friends always said that she had been born in paradise, or that it was a museum the frivolities of the one being presumably tempered by the solidity of the other.

Whether Angel Halliday, in her week's sojourn with her friend, had enjoyed it as a museum is uncertain, but very decidedly she had not looked upon it as a paradise.

Lord Halliday, nevertheless, done her duty as a hostess to the pretty girl whom she had invited to stay with her. She had taken her about to concerts, and to tea parties, and to dinner at Hurstingham to supper at the New Club. She had driven her down to Sandown Races, and had invited a great many smart young men to come to her boudoir, and button bouquets, to dine and to lunch at the houses in her honour. Yet all these delights had totally failed to satisfy her young woman's soul, set upon one particular young man, than all the joys of the whole earth, nor yet the entire male population of Christendom, can render her happy.

It was a woman out of her father's parish who earned her living by writing in your diary. Of course he is no relation—I think you told me that?"

"Where is Madame de Brefour?" was all that Geoffrey could find voice to say, and he said it with a gape, with a smile. "Lady, Mr. Godfrey, fancy it's being you! I don't know that whoever it is, will bring me back to the pit."

"It was a woman out of his father's parish who earned her living by writing in your diary. Of course he is no relation—I think you told me that?"

"What is the matter, my dear?" asks a mother of a sad, languid daughter, whom she is vainly endeavouring to render happy.

"Nothing, mamma," answers the young lady, and the mother rests satisfied, for she is a young woman's soul is set upon one particular young man, than all the joys of the whole earth, nor yet the entire male population of Christendom, can render her happy.

"Why does Edith look so pale, or Maggie sit silent, or Florence sit silent?" enquires John Bull of his wife, with affectionate solicitude; and Edith, who had been silent, turns aside and Magdalene is ordered home excuse, and Florence is taken more into society. But neither father nor mother remember that briefless barrister who has been civilly dropped, or that captain who has been kindly dropped, or that captain, who has not had an invitation to dinner for ever so long, or the penniless younger son of the country vicar, whom from obvious reasons it has been missing. Now that is an incontrovertible truism, quite as old as the hills, and quite as unchangeable, and yet it is constantly being left out of our calculations in our dealings with young women.

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"They are preparing people you mean, sir? Oh! they've left—turned out bag and baggage last Tuesday as soon as ever she discovered that he was in town, a brother of Matthew Dane, the head of the great mercantile firm of Dane and Trichet. Why disturb the old man's rest by revealing such an unwelcome and unexpected coincidence to him?"

She knew well that a Protestant clergyman was not likely to enter their house; as a friend, he would not be received, and as priest, their religion protected them from his possible visits. She had not meant to deceive him, only to shield him from annoying ideas.

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As for Rose, she bore it bravely, as she bore all things. Through the hot color, parting, and parting, she had flooded her beautiful face, yet she joined faintly in the laughter, kissed the old man on the forehead, uncovered the dainty little silver dish, and served him up his soup.

Only, without, in the narrow passage, her heart failed her, when Martine clutched her convulsively by both hands.

"All my poor treasure," said the faithful creature brokenly, "is it never to end—never—and the one—such a beau jeune homme! Grande dieu, but it is hard!"

"Hush, Martine, you must not talk like that; Monsieur is right to laugh, it is true, you know for me, quite ridiculous."

And then the tears burst forth, and Rose turned and fled into the sanctuary of her own bedchamber.

The west wind, as east winds still blow east and keep over the Dewars; the daffodils and primroses still bloomed in a blaze of yellow in sheltered corners under the hedges and along the tangled border of the drive; there were a few more bright green buds upon the sycamores than the lime bushes that a week ago, a little further promise of summer that strung out into life in spite of adverse circumstances; but when, as a young man came springing up the hill, with that light, buoyant step which youth, and hope, and happy love alone can give. His face was bright with a glad expectancy, his brown eyes, his lips were indeed indeed a smile as he came. She had not yet met him at the station, but that was nothing; he gave his bag to a porter and hurried on foot, eager to look about him in the fact that was so dear to him. When he came in sight of the grey gateway, he wondered perhaps a little that the familiar graceful figure was not standing there to greet him; but he had made up his mind that he would go in and speak to her at the station, but that was nothing; he gave his bag to a porter and hurried on foot, eager to look about him in the fact that was so dear to him.

When he got within sight of the house, something strange and unexpected in its appearance struck upon him with a cold chill. There was a kind of death itself upon Hidden House.

There were no muslin curtains at the windows, and the flower-pot filled with daffodils upon the library window sill, and in one of them a smoke from the chimney neys, and not a sign of life was to be seen or heard. Fairly alarmed at last, Geoffrey hastened forward and rang the doorbell, shouting loudly at his touch, and the echoes of his voice and on in a ghostly fashion within dying away by degrees into the perfect silence from which they had been swathed.

He waited, perhaps three whole minutes, a few seconds indeed, he would have given up.

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Spread of English.

Every Nation Under the Sun Learns the English Language.

An English missionary, in his description of religious work in West Africa, "Nine Years at the Gold Coast," tells how his national pride was once gratified by the remark of a German missionary.

At Cape Coast, English was so generally spoken that the missionary did not think it worth while to acquire a knowledge of Fanti, the vernacular of the negroes. Subsequently, he saw his mistake, and expressed regret to a German missionary that he had permitted him many occupations to prevent him from studying the native language.

"And what need?" replied the German, "have you English to learn every language, when you may make your own?"

The German, who spoke ten years ago, had observed that English colonization and commerce were then doing much to repair the linguistic neglect of old Babylon. Since then, a dialect whose basis is English, has come into use wherever Englishmen and Americans have located as traders. Even in Paris restaurants, the American girls speak in English, and Frenchmen, in ordering dinner, have been answered by the garcon, "Will madame please speak English? I speak it."

Natives are often perplexed when Englishmen try to speak their language. Two English officers went ashore at Teneriffe and asked in Spanish, as they thought, for cigars. The Spanish salesmen appeared bewildered for a moment, and then, in excellent English, "If you please, gentlemen, we do not speak German here!"

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE.

A STORY TOLD BY A WELL-KNOWN SALVATION ARMY CAPTAIN.

His Body Rocked From Head to Foot With Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains—Would Prefer Death to Undergo Such Suffering Again.

From the Post, Lindsay, Ont.

It is the lot of but a limited number of people to enjoy the comfort of such an exceedingly large circle of friends and comrades as does Capt. John A. Brookeshine, who was recently interviewed by a Post reporter at the home of his parents at Rosedale, the Balsam River in Victoria county, where the elder Mr. Brookeshine, who has reached the three-score years and ten, has held the position of lockmaster for the past twenty-two years. Capt. Brookeshine, in his article, is 34 years of age, is well known and highly respected throughout many of the leading cities and towns of Ontario, where, during his seven years service in Salvation Army work he has been in contact with a large number of people. He has been stationed at Toronto, Montreal, Peterboro, Ottawa, Morrisburg and minor places, and at one time was a member of a travelling S. A. string band. The following is Capt. Brookeshine's own statement: "I had been slightly troubled with rheumatic pains for several years, and had to give up the Army work on different occasions on account of my trouble. When stationed in Morrisburg four years ago, I became completely unfit for work, as I suffered terribly with pains in the back of my neck, down my shoulders and arms and through my head. In fact I had pains of a stinging muscular nature from the back of my head to my toes. I could not bend my head forward if I got the whole of Canada to do so, and when I had the only slight rest I got yet with the same pain in my shoulders, thus letting my head hang backward. I could not get up, but had to roll or twist myself out of bed, as my spine seemed to be affected. My medical adviser suggested my trouble was due to an inflammation of the spinal canal, which he said had gone through my whole system. He prescribed for me, but the medicine gave me no relief. I tried various other remedies but they were of no avail. I then made my case to a hospital, determined to seek for my home in Rosedale, but the jar-ring of the train caused such terrible agony I was compelled to abandon the trip at Peterboro, where I was laid up for two weeks. I then made a herculean effort and reached home. As my mother says, 'I looked like an old man of 90 years of age when she saw me struggling with the ride.' We were never far from the cottage, the 'home.' At home I received every possible attention and all the treatments that kind friends suggested, but I was constantly going from bad to worse. In January, 1896, after many months of suffering, I determined to try Dr. William Pink's Pills, having read so much in the newspapers of the great benefits received by others from their use. To make sure of the good results, I sent direct to the Dr. William's Medical Co. at Brockville, for the Pills. After taking two boxes I noticed a slight improvement in my condition which gave me some hope, and I kept on until I had taken two boxes, though before I got through with the sixth I could go to bed and enjoy a good night's rest, such as I had not done for years. In any time since I have been better health than I have at present. Since my recovery I have induced several friends to take Pink's Pills for various troubles, and in each case they have effected cures."

NOT CRIPPLED INTELLIGENTIALLY.

Two of the most famous living Scotchmen—Lord Kelvin, who is the greatest living Socialist author, and Dr. James MacGregor of Edinburgh, who is said to be the greatest living Scotch preacher.

Pa, what is scheme? I can't define it, my son; but it is something that will fall through quicker than anything else on earth.

The WIDOW SHARP'S MISTAKE.

He was a big, unwieldy fellow with a German cast of features and a big German name, Fritz—something—an untranslatable. He came along one April day when the widow was musing in her garden, and to use her own words, was "jest drove in a thousand pieces," and asked for something to eat.

"There's a pile of wood," said the widow, who was in a most unmiable mood, "if you want to split it I'll give you your dinner. Them as don't work don't need to eat. I have to work for my rations."

"Well, sir," the widow would say with a vicious snap of her false teeth, "he was the first tramp that didn't march away lively to that tune; but he set to an' cut that wood, an' I gave him his dinner, and somehow he's stayed on." Yes, confidentially, "he's very well, as tools go, but he's got his habits, an' there's them he won't understand, an' his appetite is just awful."

Among the things the stolid Fritz wouldn't understand were the widow's repeated assurances that borrying on Sunday did not come under the ban of the fourth commandment, and her daily dissertations on the sin of gluttony. When, in plain words, she told him that there was no need of eating so much, and added example to precept, only he grinned at her tantalizing over the square of pie he was hastening to his mouth on the blade of his knife. The widow's pie had a reputation for excellence, as unfortunately, had everything eatable the widow prepared. In the large cupboard partition off in the kitchen, in which she kept her "cooked things" under lock and key, and the key of which she always carried in her pocket. "Not a showy large thing, cupboard pie," she said, "but when I'm hungry I have a rambling sound or imperfect hearing, and the result, unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition of health, is death."

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any cure of Deafness caused by Calvert's Free Talking Machine. When this tube is introduced you have a rambling sound or imperfect hearing, and the result, unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition of health, is death.

W. C. CALVERT & CO.,
MANCHESTER, ENGLAND.

ANOTHER WAY TO GO.
Miss Hilland—er—I know what I want to say, but—er—I don't know how to express myself, began Mr. Wood.
"Please yourself, Mr. H. Woodrow, Miss Hilland cut in, won't the railroad people let you travel as a first-class passenger?"

ITS NAME IS LEGION.

The Penitentiary, Stockbridge, Hoyalme, Cap-Horn, Express," and "Wadell v. Ecclesfield, Oughtibridge, Deepcar and Thurston Advertiser" of the 10th August last, show specimens of the heraldry of swords brought from fields of battle dressed with Albert's Thomas-Phomphill Powder as the most interesting and the strongest proportions showing an astonishing development of flowers against ill-developed plants on the undressed portions.

There are not good things enough in life to indemnify us for the neglect of a single duty.—Madame Swetchine.

ALBERTA THOMAS PHOSPHATE POWDER

Author, after completing a new book there, that will make me more immortal than ever.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the disease in the brain. There is no way to cure deafness, and this is by conduction remedies. Deafness is caused by an infection of the brain, and the best treatment is the Eustachian tube. When this tube is inflamed you have a rambling sound or imperfect hearing, and the result, unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition of health, is death.

We will give One Hundred Dollars for any cure of Deafness caused by Calvert's Free Talking Machine. When this tube is introduced you have a rambling sound or imperfect hearing, and the result, unless the inflammation can be taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition of health, is death.

W. C. CALVERT & CO.,
TOLEDO, OHIO.

So'd by Draper, 750,
Hall's Family Pills are the best.

W. P. C. 953

HAMILTON PROVES

That Dodd's Kidney Pills Cure Bright's Disease.

Though all Other Means Fail—Mr. C. E. Atkins' Case Shows the Truth of the Claim That Dodd's Kidney Pills are the Only Cure for this Disease.

Hamilton, Jan. 9.—One of the most popular of Hamilton's hotel clerks is Mr. C. E. Atkins, of the Commercial Hotel.

Mr. Atkins' duties are onerous and heavy throughout the year, and a man who was not possessed of more than ordinary shrewdness and capability could not possibly fill his position.

This being the case, will be readily understood why Mr. Atkins is a heavy man, measuring when some three years ago, he was taken to Bright's Disease—a disease which many physicians claim is incurable.

Mr. Atkins found a cure, however, and has been in full possession of his health and strength ever since.

He could get no relief, no matter what I used, nor which of our doctors treated me. I had suffered, with Bright's Disease, for two years, and had tried many remedies and wasted many dollars in my endeavor to regain my health. When I was advised to take Dodd's Kidney Pills, I had no expectation of receiving any benefit from them.

"I tried them, however, and soon had reason to be thankful that I did. Before I had taken a dozen doses, I found I had a decided change, and the improvement continued steadily until now I am as strong and healthy as ever. Six boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills did this for me."

Dodd's Kidney Pills, the only reliable remedy for Bright's Disease, are sold by all druggists at fifty cents a box; six boxes \$2.50 or sent, on receipt of price, by the Dodd Medicine Co., Limited, Toronto.

For Sale POULTRY AND TRUCK FARMS \$1,000 and upwards, on extensive farms of Maryland, Virginia, N.C. and S.C. For further information, F. WOODCOCK & C. SALISBURY, Wicomico, Md.

Central Business College, BRADFORD, ONT. Best Commercial School in the Province; enter now! W. J. ELLIOTT, Principal.

For Sale, CLOTHING, FURNITURE, ETC.

Superior to all others. Germ-proof cloth.

Complete, ready to wear, from Mr. R. G. ROBINSON, 18 Queen St. Toronto.

Send stamp for circular and sample of cloth before buying elsewhere.

Dominion Line Steamships.

Montreal and Quebec to Liverpool in summer, Large and fast two screw steamship "Lorraine" and "Lorraine II" and "Lorraine III" for passengers and freight. Cork, Liverpool, and New York.

Accommodation for First Cabin, Second Cabin and Steerage. Second Cabin, \$35; Steerage \$25 and upwards according to season. Rates for passage to Europe, \$100; to America, \$120; to Australia, \$150; to New Zealand, \$180; to South Africa, \$200; to Japan, \$250; to China, \$300; to India, \$350; to Australia, \$400; to New Zealand, \$450; to Japan, \$500; to China, \$550; to India, \$600; to Australia, \$650; to New Zealand, \$700; to Japan, \$750; to China, \$800; to India, \$850; to Australia, \$900; to New Zealand, \$950; to Japan, \$1,000; to China, \$1,050; to India, \$1,100; to Australia, \$1,150; to New Zealand, \$1,200; to Japan, \$1,250; to China, \$1,300; to India, \$1,350; to Australia, \$1,400; to New Zealand, \$1,450; to Japan, \$1,500; to China, \$1,550; to India, \$1,600; to Australia, \$1,650; to New Zealand, \$1,700; to Japan, \$1,750; to China, \$1,800; to India, \$1,850; to Australia, \$1,900; to New Zealand, \$1,950; to Japan, \$2,000; to China, \$2,050; to India, \$2,100; to Australia, \$2,150; to New Zealand, \$2,200; to Japan, \$2,250; to China, \$2,300; to India, \$2,350; to Australia, \$2,400; 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THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1899.

The official returns of the plebiscite vote have just been published. The majority in favor of prohibition in Ontario was 39,224; and in all the provinces of the Dominion except Quebec 107,948. The majority against prohibition in Quebec was 94,092, leaving a majority of 15,916 in favor in the whole Dominion.

Cheese Factories and Creameries.

The bulletin of the Department of Agriculture shows that in the 1,164 cheese factories, 1,465,187 lbs. of milk were used, and 137,362,116 pounds of cheese were made. There were 66,104 patrons, and the value of cheese produced was \$11,719,408. This is about \$1,000,000 more than the amount for 1898. The amount paid to patrons for milk supplied was \$9,709,004, as compared with \$7,010,927 the previous year. The quantity of butter produced was 7,708,255 pounds, and the value was \$1,403,699, the production being nearly three times as much as in 1895.

Every one of these totals is a marked advance over those of the previous year, and the end of series of advances commencing in 1888, when the business was less than half its present dimensions. The record of creameries is given for the past five years, and the expansion is even more marked and more rapid. In 1897, the last year for which records are complete, there were 215 in operation, and they made 7,708,255 lbs. of butter, valued at \$11,719,408. There were 18,509 patrons supplying milk, and the gross return for the butter was 18.21 cents per pound. This is the conclusion of a record begun in 1888, when there were 74 creameries turning out 2,707,570 pounds of butter valued at \$574,156, and supported by 7,852 patrons.

To Return to the Gold Fields.

The following is from the Montreal Star of a few days ago:

Dr. James McC. Potts, of Chicago, an old graduate of McGill University, is in the city, staying at the Windsor. Dr. Potts has just returned from New York, where he has interested a number of capitalists in an extensive mining claim he owns in the Peace River region. He expects that the work of developing the claim will be commenced in the early spring.

Accompanied by two of his personal friends, and a practical miner, Dr. Potts left Chicago last year for the Canadian gold centre in the far north. The party travelled by way of Edmonton, and reached their destination in the early autumn. An inspection of the Peace River district revealed enormous deposits of gold and other minerals. A claim was at once staked. This done, Dr. Potts and his mining friend set out on their return trip, hoping on reaching Chicago or New York to interest capitalists in its development. Toronto was reached in November last. Having since accomplished his object, Dr. Potts will remain in Canada until April, when he returns to the far North. His mining companion leaves this month for what will probably become a great mining centre of mining activity in the next few years. Meanwhile, the doctor's personal friends are guarding the claim."

Compressed Air as a Motive Power.

Compressed air is about to be introduced as a motive power for locomotives by the New York Central Railroad. The New York Central is building a power plant at High Bridge, and a specially constructed locomotive is already awaiting the power to run between 155th Street and Yonkers on the Pennsylvania branch.

Compressed air also, is soon to be added to the motive powers of street rail road cars in New York City. The adoption of the new propelling force is to begin soon after the first of the year on the Twenty-Eighth and Twenty-Ninth street lines, operated by the Metropolitan Street Railway Company.

Twenty compressed air cars are now nearing completion for these lines, and they will be similar to the big cars on the Madison and Eighth Avenue electric lines. The 1,000 horse-power compressor which will store the air is shortly to be installed in the power house, near the Pennsylvania Railroad, Twenty-Third street ferry-house. The compressor stands sixty feet high, and will have power to move fifty tons.

Experiments have been made in several cities with a new application of compressed air, bringing results in practical fields, the promoters contend, as certain as electricity, and much safer, more economical and more easily controlled than the mysterious fluid, steam or cable.

Its advantages over the steam locomotive are said to be economy, cleanliness, retention of power, and the even and regular manner in which this power is freed. With the same charge it is just as easy to run the compressed air engine as it is miles an hour as it is to run it twenty miles for three hours, and the time in which this distance is covered is only limited by the character of the roadbed.

Other fields the new force bids fair to enter are those of the truck, omnibus and carriage. A single charge of air will propel a vehicle from fifteen to twenty-five miles. A compressed air truck can be stored with sufficient power to run it until noon, and with another charge until evening, making forty miles for the day, or about twice as much distance as the ordinary horse truck can cover. The cost is less than a cent a

NORTH HASTINGS ELECTION.

The Official Returns give Mr. Allen a Majority of 251.

The following are the official returns given out by the Returning Officer of the recent voting in North Hastings by-election. We also give the figures of the voting in March last, so that a comparison may be made of the gains and losses on both sides:

	Allen	Lott	Majorities	General Election			Gains
				Allen	Lott	March, 1898.	
Stirling.....	No. 1	61	46	17	55	52	38
	2	86	69		26	70	
Rawdon.....	No. 1	65	34		87	43	
	2	42	100		88	119	
	3	72	33		75	57	
	4	75	59		60	51	
	5	111	46		98	58	
Huntingdon.....	No. 1	90	64		88	78	10
	2	109	62		114	60	
	3	28	75		29	88	
	4	45	41		141	90	
Marmora et al.....	No. 1	110	60		5	6	18
	2	55	91	58	52	67	
Madoc.....	No. 1	58	37		91	48	20
	2	170	33		106	59	
	3	163	33		106	31	
	4	52	73	801	44	76	
Elzevir.....	No. 1	71	75		73	55	9
	2	95	31		77	86	
	3	20	11	75	23	7	0
Tudor et al.....	No. 1	48	38		40	38	
	2	58	29	89	50	29	5
Limerick.....	No. 1	41	40		84	48	
	2	15	28	12	8	24	18
Wollaston.....		74	81	7	85	49	44
Dungannon.....	No. 1	60	59	1	58	46	
	2	29	28	2	16	29	8
Faraday.....	No. 1	51	108		73	100	37
	2	15	12	51	20	10	
Carlton.....		51	83	82	86	80	12
Mayo.....		57	57	51	50		4
Monteagle et al.....	No. 1	15	144		19	145	18
	2	19	58		24	51	
	3	35	78	211	86	76	
Banger et al.....	No. 1	17	102		15	79	34
	2	22	49	118	17	82	
	3	28	26	199			
	4	263	269	753			
	5	269	499	499			
Allen's majority.....		264	254				

mile for power to carry a weight of ten tons up a five per cent grade.

The secret of being able to charge a locomotive for a run of a hundred miles is said to be in the process of making the steel bottles or air chambers. They are of the hardest and finest steel known, and capable of imprisoning a power that would burst an ordinary steel case into fragments.

Immense Land Slide.

A tremendous landslide has occurred near Spence's Bridge on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. Half of a mountain containing about 200 acres of earth was loosened by a quick thaw after frost and tumbled into the Fraser River where it plunges through a narrow canyon. Settlers at the foot of the mountain had fled from their homes the night before, owing to the big crack appearing in the precipice above them. They stood on the adjoining mountains and saw their homes buried by a mighty fall of earth. They saw the historic Fraser dried up as if by magic, and the diverted stream, dammed by the mountain, roar and plunge over the fertile Nicola Valley, spreading desolation among the highly cultivated ranches, and joining the river bed a mile below. They saw the mighty ice jam at the dam rise higher and higher till it reached the top and crashed to the ground and roared like a live monster in rage, then the greatest sight of all, thousands of fish in the exposed river bed, gasping, struggling and attempting to leap into the diverted stream, then the Indians clamoring down the bank before the sun had set, began to scoop up the salmon, and in the dawn of the following day Indians and Chinamen were ready with their canoes taking out coarse gold and nuggets securely hidden from the miners for all these years by the rushing waters.

Another slide was done by the diversion of the Fraser is not known, but it is said to be very heavy in the way of burying highly cultivated lands that can never be reclaimed.

Sheldon's Popular Books.

A copy of that splendid story entitled "Overcoming the World" by Charles M. Sheldon, author of "In His Steps," has been sent to us by The Poole Printing Co., Limited, Toronto, Ont. This story is interesting alike to old and young, and has a powerful moral influence. Dr. Heribert Johnson, who stands high in the estimation of religious leaders, says: "I have read 'Overcoming the World' with genuine interest. It is a bit of moral heroism that the world wants more of. By the side of realistic stuff that vaunts its didacticism by stirring up the reader's conscience, this little book stands like a star out of the darkness." This makes eight books of Sheldon's published by The Poole Printing Company, Limited, the extra fine cloth edition of which makes a splendid set of books for a library. These books are undoubtedly the best library books ever published.

Two thousand emigrants from Russia are expected to arrive in Canada in a few days, and will be taken care of by the emigration authorities until spring, when they will settle on lands in the Northwest. The Poole Printing Company, Limited, 28 and 30 Melinda Street, Toronto, Ont.

Chief Joseph Kipley has instructed the Chicago police to "shoot to kill" when it becomes necessary in dealing with highwaymen and notorious thugs.

Its advantages over the steam locomotive are said to be economy, cleanliness, retention of power, and the even and regular manner in which this power is freed. With the same charge it is just as easy to run the compressed air engine as it is miles an hour as it is to run it twenty miles for three hours, and the time in which this distance is covered is only limited by the character of the roadbed.

Other fields the new force bids fair to enter are those of the truck, omnibus and carriage. A single charge of air will propel a vehicle from fifteen to twenty-five miles. A compressed air truck can be stored with sufficient power to run it until noon, and with another charge until evening, making forty miles for the day, or about twice as much distance as the ordinary horse truck can cover. The cost is less than a cent a

Stranded Goldseekers.

Hundreds Who Never Reached the Yukon Gold Fields.

George S. Lewis, a California hunter and trapper, has just returned to San Francisco from a long overland trip which he took last spring and summer through the unexplored country on Peace river and in Athabasca, in the British North-West Territory. He tells a singular story of large settlements of stranded Klondike prospectors that he met on his way, showing that hundreds of men who started for the Northern Eldorado from the Pacific coast and Canada never reached their destination.

Lewis says he started with a party of hunters and miners from Red Deer on April 20th, and traversed 2,200 miles, returning to Fort Edmonton on September 29th. When they struck Peace river they met men hauling canoes up the river, wading up to their necks in the cold water. They were all headed for the Klondike, though they did not even have a map of the country to guide them. Crossing the river, they struck the old Fort St. John trail, which formerly belonged to the Hudson Bay Company, and found a camp where a Klondike party had wintered the previous season. Outfits were scattered all about. The trail was lined with dead horses. They struck a blazed trail at Hay Forks on the Nelson river. From that place to Great Slave lake they found many traces of Klondikers. Of this part of the trip Lewis says:—

"We ran across a village of about 500 men. They had plenty of provisions and had settled down for the winter. People from all parts of the country were in that camp, doctors, lawyers, druggists, and persons of all trades and occupations. They had a meeting-house, and had established a burying ground, which already contained three graves. Over their temporary dwellings were all sorts of ridiculous signs. The entire party consisted of disappointed Klondikers. From that place we or we found many dead horses, some human skeletons, eaves of grub, abandoned outfitts, and, when we came near Great Slave lake, where we found another party of men, and from there to Lesser Slave lake, we met several large parties of campers. In all, we must have seen 2,000 men, many dispondent, sick, injured, or crippled, some with broken limbs lingering between life and death. We found millions of acres between two lakes, with grass so high that we could tie it in knots about the packs on our horses' backs."

Trials made in Chicago have proved that time locks on bank safes are easily opened, and really no protection against burglars.

The by-laws granting bonuses to Gilmore & Co., and to the Trenton Lumber cutting and Manufacturing Co., were carried by large majorities in Trenton.

The smallest man who ever lived was probably the dwarf Babe born in France in 1740. He was just 20 inches tall and eight pounds in weight when full grown.

Thirteen persons were killed and 25 injured in a railway collision on the Lehigh Valley railroad on Tuesday last. It is thought that many of the injured were children.

Another postal change has been made, and the rate for post office money orders to and from the United States will henceforth be the same as the domestic rate in each country.

Indications are that bicycles will be cheap this year. Manufacturers of two of the best kinds have begun a war which has cut the price of high grade wheels down to \$50; while the chainless wheel, that last year sold at \$140, will in the spring be offered at \$80. This probably means that the other manufacturers will be forced to follow suit.

The British Columbia Government will, it is said, exclude liquor from the Alitin district, with the idea that it is better to do that than build jails. If good for one district, why not for the Province, and for the whole Dominion? The argument of prohibitionists has always been that it is better to do without liquor than to build jails and penitentiaries.

K. Stewart, provincial license inspector, gives some interesting information about the liquor consumption in Ontario. Mr. Stewart says that the temperance feeling in Ontario was never stronger than at present, and he believes that Ontario has the soberest population in the world. As an indication of the diminution of drunkenness, Mr. Stewart says that ten years ago the convictions for drunkenness numbered 7,059. This year 2,405 convictions were made. Ten years ago 4,700 people were committed for drunkenness. This year 1,707 were committed. The statistics will speak only to Ontario.

The Equitable Life Insurance Company of Canada is still giving great concern to producers in the United States, and the reports of American constituents in England lend no encouragement to shippers from the States. Pork products from Canada are still finding a market in the English meat markets, and it appears that this will be the case for some time to come, if not permanently. Canadian cheese is still popular in the opinion of British consumers, despite the efforts of the Agricultural Department of the Dominion to cultivate markets abroad for the United States product. The Dominion is also reported to be competing actively with the United States in the refrigerated meat trade, a somewhat unwelcome fact as it appears to the great shippers in Chicago.

—The Equitable Savings, Loan and Building Association.

Head Office, 24 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

Authorized Capital \$100,000,000, divided into 500 shares of \$100 each.

The Equitable deals only with its members, and then only in the line of receiving premiums on policies, paying up on annuities, and the stock of the association.

The Equitable Savings Bank, the profits being distributed among the depositors, who are the stockholders.

It objects to enable and encourage systems of insurance which amount to gambling, and the funds are invested so as to obtain the most profitable returns, combined with safety.

Pamphlets and full information furnished on application.

JAMES CURRIE, Agent.

SPECIAL SALE!

We have had a big season in Fur Garments. Sales much ahead of any previous year. We want to bid a quick "Good Bye" to what we have left, so will give a Special Discount of 20 PER CENT OFF everything we have left. We still have a few Fur-Lined Capes, Caperines, Neck Ruffs, and other small furs, as well as a few Fur Jackets. These were decided the best values ever offered here at the original prices, so just think of getting 20 per cent Discount off those prices.

REMNANTS

Our Sale of Remnants and all surplus Stock will continue throughout January. We are offering Special Bargains in all classes of Dry Goods. Everything sold for Cash, and marked in plain figures.

GEO. RITCHIE & CO., BELLEVILLE.

\$3,725,000.

Of new business placed on the books during the year 1898 by the

ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

Thus the 29th year of its history proved to be the most successful, showing the increasing confidence of the insuring public.

J. G. DAVIDSON, Special Auctioneer, Agent.

S. BURROWS, GENERAL AGENT, BELLEVILLE.

Christmas is Over,

And we don't wish to blow, but considering the bad roads, and that "Canada's Growing Time" has hardly settled over Belleville yet, we had a very successful Holiday Trade.

Now you get the balance of our Winter Stock at Your Own Prices.

Our biggest reductions will be in LADIES' JACKETS, BOYS' and MEN'S CLOTHING, and BOOTS and SHOES.

Don't neglect coming to this sale.

THE PATERSON CO., Front St., Belleville.

SYNDICATE STORE.

ASK OUR PRICES

CALENDARS FOR 1899.

Patrons of the Gore Mutual Fire Insurance Company are invited to call at my office and secure a beautiful Calendar for 1899.

W. S. MARTIN, AGENT.

"FIFTY-TWO WEEKS WITH GOD."

A Fascinating Study of the International Sunday School Lessons for 1899, now ready. No Christian, especially Clergymen or teacher, should be without it. Beautifully bound in cloth in two colors, with stiff boards. Price only 35 cents. Strongly recommended by leading clergymen. On sale by all book sellers, or sent postpaid on receipt of the price by

THE BRADLEY-GARRETSON COMPANY, LIMITED,

PUBLISHERS,

TORONTO, CANADA.

LADY HUNTINGDON PILLS.

No better remedy for Weak Women, Loss of Blood, Anaemia, Fainting Fits, and diseases peculiar to women.

Sold in Stirling at PARKER'S DRUG STORE.

PATENTS PROMPTLY SECURED

Send a stamp for a beautiful book "How to get a Patent," "What profitable to invent," and "Valuable Patents." Address Free. Fox-Moderator.

MARSH & CO., 10 Temple Building, 103 St. James St., Montreal.

The firm has a large number of valuable Patents.

Ripans Tabules cure biliousness.

Ripans Tabules cure constipation.

Ripans Tabules assist digestion.

Ripans Tabules cure dizziness.

Ripans Tabules cure headache.

Ripans Tabules: gentle cathartic.

Ripans Tabules: pleasant laxative.

JAMES CURRIE, Agent.

TRADE MARKS DESIGNS

COPYRIGHTS & CO.

Anrone sending a sketch and description may easily ascertain our opinion free of charge on inventions, communications, trademarks, designs, etc.

Patents taken through Anrone & Co. receive special attention.

Agents in all principal cities.

MUNN & CO., 301 Broadway, New York.

Branche Office, 42 St. James St., N.Y.

50 YEARS' EXPERIENCE

PATENTS

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COPYRIGHTS & CO.

Anrone sending a sketch and description may easily ascertain our opinion

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. E. OLIVER, D. D. S.

DENTIST,

HONOR GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY, and M. R. C. D. S. of Ontario.

OFFICE—Over Parker's Drug Store.

Will visit Marmora every Thursday.

FRANK ZWICK, M. B.

GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.

OFFICE AND RESIDENCE.—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,

SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c. Office over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.,

BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSIONER, &c., &c. Office over Boldirek's store, Stirling.

W. J. MCAMON,

BARRISTER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, ONT.

Barrister, Conveyancer, &c., Belleville, Ont.

PRIVATE MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST RATES.

Offices, East side Front St.

JOHN S BLACK.

CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR TAKING ABSTRACTS, &c., &c. Office over the store lately occupied by G. Scott, Stirling.

BAILIFFS AND AUCTIONEERS.

CHARLES BOLDIREK AND HARRY HARDELL, Bailiffs and Licensed Auctioneers for the County of Hastings. Satisfaction guaranteed. All orders promptly attended to. C. Boldirek, Auctioneering Licensee, as usual. Residence, Stirling, Ont.

STIRLING LODGE NO. 230.

I.O.O.F.

Meets in the Lodge room, Conley block,

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING At 8 o'clock.

G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

DENTISTRY.

C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO SCHOOL OF DENTISTRY, will visit Stirling professionally, the second and last Friday in each month, from January to June.

The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and

all the modern improvements known to Dentistry will be exhibited at the office for examination and preservation of the dental teeth.

Rooms at Scout House.

B. C. HUBBELL,

MARMORA,

ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND

Juris of the Peace for county Hastings.

A. E. TWEEDIE, V. S., Stirling.

Office one door west of the Kerby Hotel.

All calls promptly attended day and night.

STIRLING MARBLE WORKS.

JOHN MOORE,

IMPORTER OF FOREIGN MARBLE AND GRANITE,

has now on hand a full supply of Marble

In Southern Falls and Bluff's also Granite.

A call solicited. Shop on Front Street.

Note Heads, Envelopes,

Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT

LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN

out license as Auctioneer for the County

of Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on short notice, and to conduct them in a safe and

satisfactory manner. Orders left at the

New-Argus office or addressed to me at

Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

W.M. BODIGERS,

REDUCED PRICES

IN BOOTS & SHOES.

Men's Light to Imperial Kip

Regular \$9.70, selling for \$2.75.

Men's Stogas, whole stock,

Regular \$2.50, selling for \$2.00.

Men's Buff Bals.

Regular \$2.00, selling for \$1.25.

Boys' High Top Boots,

Reg. \$1.00 to \$1.35, selling for \$1.25.

An Equal Reduction in all Lines in Stock.

P. WELCH & CO.

Springbrook.

NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

On account of the illness of Mr. Montgomery I have rented the Stirling Steam Laundry, and kindly ask patrons to hand their laundry to me at my residence, 101 Main Street, Stirling, where it will be washed, as I am only going to wash on Wednesdays of each week.

M. HICKORY.

Two pair of Lumber Sleights for sale.

W.M. MONTGOMERY.

The San Francisco Call thus, reas-

sures Canadians who think they are in

danger of annexation: "Canada is as

much danger of absorption by this

country as any of being snatched

from its master."

It has his hands so full that the rains of

his own government have to be held

in his teeth. He has Porto Rico, Cuba,

the Philippines, Guam, and here and

there some colonies which must be

brought to somebody else, and the

rest must be confessed that she does

not know what to do with them. It is

not simply a case of having enough; he

has too much. Let Canada possess her

territory in peace. There is no aspi-

ration to sever the reverend apostrophe

which binds her to her grandmother land."

SAND.

I observed a locomotive in a railroad yard one day. It was waiting in the roundhouse where the locomotives stay. It was panting for the journey; it was coated and fully manned. And then a box the stoker was filling full of coal.

It appears that locomotives cannot always get a grip. On the slender iron pavement, cause the wheels are apt to slip. And so the engine alights upon a slippery spot their tacles they command, And to get a grip upon the rail they sprinkle it with sand.

It's not this way with travel along life's slippery track. If your road is rather heavy and you're always sliding back;

If a common locomotive you completely understand, You'll provide yourself in starting with a good supply of sand.

If your track is steep and hilly, and you have a heavy grade, And if those who've gone before you have the slippery slope,

If you ever reach the summit of the upper land, You'll have to do it with a liberal use of sand.

If you strike some felid weather and discover it to your cost, That you're liable to slip under a heavy coat of frost.

Then some prompt, decided action will be taken to hold you down, And you'll slide way to the bottom if you haven't any sand.

You can get to any station that is on life's schedule seen If there's first chance, the boiler of ambition's in full blast.

And you'll reach a place called Flushed at a rate of speed that's grand,

For all the slippery places you've a good supply of sand.

MRS. E. LANKTREE.

FEED. FEED.

A load of Heavy Feed coming in a few days. First come, first served, as cannot be otherwise, and we want most of this for myself. Also, I purpose selling 100 cords of Green Wood on the Island at \$1.10 per cord.

E. W. BROOKS.

Lot 22, Concession 1, Rawdon.

AUCTION SALE

OF VALUABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF STIRLING.

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING

at 8 o'clock.

G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

ROMANCE OF LA ROSINE

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF THE POW-

ER contained in the Act of Indenture of

Moore, husband and wife, made out

at the date of sale, there will be offered

for sale by Public Auction (subject to re-

serve) at the time of sale, the Village of

Stirling, on the 3rd day of February, 1899

at 1 o'clock, P.M., the following premises:

All and singular those certain lands or

tracts of land, or parts thereof, lying and

being composed of the North Five Acres of

that parcel or tract of land and premises hereinafter described, lying and being composed of part of Lot 10, Township of Rawdon in the County of

Stirling, and of part of Block "B" in the

Village of Stirling, on the south side of Church

Street, these south parcels with the side

line of same, the north parcels with the side

line of same, containing Ten Acres, less that is now occupied by the Grand Junction (now Grand Trunk) Railway, the one-quarter acre deeded to the Baptist Church, and with a strip of land of the width of fifteen feet, running along the south half of that part of Block "B" as above

described, leading from said

Church Street to the rear of the houses.

This property is well located, and convenient

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent on day of sale, and the balance in thirty days.

For further terms and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

B. M. BRITTON,

Vendor's Solecitor.

Kingsland.

Wood Wanted.

Teapots will be received from parties

willing to supply 35 pounds of wood.

Maple Wood, four feet long, to be delivered on

the School grounds in Stirling before the

1st of March next.

JOHN S. BLACK,

Secretary.

W. N. BIRD.

NORTH HASTINGS

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the North Hastings Agricultural Society will be held in the Orange Hall, Stirling, on

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1899,

at one o'clock, p.m. A full attendance of

men is requested, as business of importance will be brought before the meeting.

T. H. MCKEE, GEO. L. SCOTT,

President, Secretary.

PETER FARQEY, Treasurer.

W. M. BODIGERS,

REDACTOR.

THE NEWS-ARGUS and Weekly Globe

from now to the end of 1899 for \$1.60.

THE NEWS-ARGUS to end of 1899 and

Family Herald and Weekly Star for

one year for \$1.80. Subscribers to the

Family Herald and Weekly Star are

entitled to a free copy of the famous bat-

tle scene "The Thin Red Line." in col-

umns, 17 x 30.

THE NEWS-ARGUS to end of 1899 and

Weekly Mail and Empire for one year for \$1.50.

THE NEWS-ARGUS to end of 1899 and

Farm and Fireside one year for \$1.50.

We will club THE NEWS-ARGUS and

Weekly Witness for \$1.55, or NEWS-

ARGUS and Daily Witness for \$9.00.

The price of the Daily Witness alone is \$9.00 per annum.

Men's Light to Imperial Kip

Regular \$9.70, selling for \$2.75.

Men's Stogas, whole stock,

Regular \$2.50, selling for \$2.00.

Men's Buff Bals.

Regular \$2.00, selling for \$1.25.

Boys' High Top Boots,

Reg. \$1.00 to \$1.35, selling for \$1.25.

An Equal Reduction in all Lines in Stock.

P. WELCH & CO.

Springbrook.

NOTICE!

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

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The San Francisco Call thus, reas-

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It has his hands so full that the rains of

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not know what to do with them. It is

not simply a case of having enough;

he has too much. Let Canada possess her

territory in peace. There is no aspi-

ration to sever the reverend apostrophe

which binds her to her grandmother land."

Patents Promptly Secured

Patents for a new article of clothing

"Inventor's Step" and "How you are swindled

to have extensive experience in the intricate points

of inventing and how to profit by it.

Photo for free owners. MARION & MATHISON

Photo for free owners. Life Insurance, D.G.

Atlantic Building, Washington D.C.

<p

Have You
LA GRIPPE?
A Cough or Cold?
CHILLS?

CLIMAX COUGH CURE
Cures Coughs and Colds.

CLIMAX PAIN CURE

For Aches, Pains and Chills.

TRY GUR

"PERFECT EMULSION"

Easy to take,—perfectly prepared,—builds up the system,—cures coughs.
50-cent size for 35 cents.

PARKER'S DRUG & BOOK STORE

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All amounts past due must be settled at once, by Cash or Note, as we cannot do business without money.

H. & J. WARREN.

Dec. 28th, 1898.

NOTICE to CREDITORS

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF DAVID AUSTIN, late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Revision of the Statute of Limitations, to all creditors and other persons having claims against the estate of David Austin late of the Township of Rawdon, in the County of Hastings, deceased, who died on or about the nineteenth day of October, A.D. 1898, to the True Administrators of his Estate, at Toronto, Administrators of the estate of the said David Austin, deceased, who died on or before the 14th day of January, 1898, a statement in writing of their names and nature of their claims, and the amount of the same, and demands, and the nature of the security (if any) held by them.

And notice is hereby given that after the date of this notice the said Administrators will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased among the persons entitled thereto, according to the terms of which notice has been given as required.

All persons interested in the said estate are advised to meet in the amount of their indebtedness on or before the 14th day of January next, at the office of the said Administrators or their solicitors.

Dated the 20th day of December, A.D. 1898.

J. E. HALLIWELL,
Solicitor for Administrators.

Big Offer to the Readers of This Paper.

The publishers of *The Home*, being desirous of further introducing their journal, invite the following offers:

OFFER NO. 1.—**Complete Novel**, written by such authors as Mrs. Southwick, Mrs. M. Braine, Constance Haggard, etc.

OFFER NO. 2.—**Fancy Work Book**, 100 illustrations, *Home Dress*, *Illustrated Household Guide*, and *Banting Embroidery*, all the latest articles with Alphabet for embroidery.

OFFER NO. 3.—**A Family Cook Book**, 600 receipts.

TAKE NOTICE.—A choice one of the above offers and *The Home* twice weekly, with separate *Family Paper*, *Postage* and *Delivery* to postmen for 10 months. All three offers and *The Home* sent for only 25 cents. Apply to

THE HOME PUBLISHING CO.,
131 MURK ST., BOSTON, MASS.

SWINE BREEDERS, ATTENTION

I have for service Thoroughbred Tamworth, Yorkshire and Duroc Jersey Boars, registered pedigree.

Thoroughbred Tamworth pigs for sale, either sex. Prices right.

W. T. SINE,
Lot 12, Con. 5, Rawdon. Sine P. O.

Ripans Tabules cure bad breath.

Ripans Tabules cure dyspepsia.

WHAT YOU NEED NOW IS GOOD WARM FOOTWEAR.

We are making Big Reductions in Prices of all Winter Footwear.

Boys' Overtakers, sizes 1 to 5, for 50¢.

A SPLENDID THING FOR BOYS.

OVERTAKERS AT COST.

COME TO US.—YOU CAN SAVE 25 PER CENT.

BOOTS MADE TO ORDER.

HARD DRY WOOD WANTED.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON,

THE RELIABLE SHOE MERCHANTS

**PARKER BROTHERS
BANKERS,
STIRLING - ONTARIO.**

A General Banking Business transacted.

4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.

Drafts bought and sold on all parts of Canada.

United States and Great Britain.

Money to let on Mortgages at low Interest.

Office hours from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m.

F. B. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.

In the local columns will be charged as follows:

To Register Advertisers.—Three lines and under, 25 cents each insertion; over three lines, 75 cents each insertion; in half columns the ordinary type, 100 per line.

To Transient Advertisers.—10c. per line each insertion. No insertion less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

Transferred to Stirling station as follows:

GOING WEST. GOING EAST.

Mail.....11.15 a. m. Mail.....1.15 p. m.

Mixed.....12.12 p. m. Mixed.....10.45 p. m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1898.

LOCAL MATTERS.

SOMETHING NEW.—The ladies of the Methodist Church will give a Klondike Social in the basement on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29th.

We are informed that the Orangemen of the 3rd District of the County of Hastings intend holding their annual 17th of July celebration in Stirling this year.

Mr. R. R. Clute and Mrs. Clute, and T. G. Clute and Mrs. White have all been confined to the house during the past week. We hope to soon learn of their recovery.

We are pleased to find by Tussaud's papers that Mr. Harry L. Boldrick of this village has passed the prescribed examination for final law examinations held at Osgoode Hall, in December.

The annual meeting of the North Hastings Agricultural Society will be held in the Orange Hall, Stirling, on Wednesday next, Jan. 18th, at one o'clock. All members of the Society should attend.

Although we have had severe winter weather there has not been any good sleighing thus far this winter. It is hoped there will be soon, as it would make things more lively and business better.

On account of the illness of the Clerk, Mr. J. S. Black, the new Council did not organize on Monday last, but did so yesterday, Mr. Black having sufficiently recovered to attend to the necessary formalities.

Prof. Beal will start a singing class in Stirling on Friday evening, Jan. 20. The success which attended the first class should ensure a large attendance for this one. First night free to all, and everybody made welcome.

Considerable wood has been brought into the village the last few days,—mostly on waggons,—and this has somewhat relieved the threatened scarcity. Good sleighing would enable an abundance of it to be brought to market.

Rev. S. F. Depew will preach on the Rawdon circuit next Sabbath as follows: Wellman's, 10.30 a.m. Mt. Pleasant, 2.30, and Bethel, 7 p.m. The pastor, Rev. W. D. P. Wilson, LL. B., will preach the anniversary sermons at Adolphustown.

There has been considerable sickness in the village of late, many being laid up with a grippe or influenza, pneumonia and other complaints, which, we have no doubt been induced by the extremely changeable weather that has prevailed.

The supper given at the Kerby House under the auspices of the Stirling Cheese Board of Trade on Monday evening next is not an exclusive affair for cheese and factory men only. The Secretary wishes us to state that all interested in the dairy business will be welcome, and that tickets are only 25c.

John McInroy is the happy possessor of twin girls.

Mr. McConnell spent a few days last week working to organize an I. O. O. F. Hall at Queensboro. He has been appointed district deputy High Chief Ranger.

Mr. Sarah, widow of the late Elias McConnell, died last Saturday morning after a lingering illness, at the age of seventy-two.

The Spring Assizes will be held at Belleville on March 18, with jury; and May 30th, non-jury.

John R. Ketcheson, clerk of the town ship of Madoc, is eighty-one years of age and has been for forty-nine years in municipal life.

Oak Hall Clothing.

Superior in fit and finish. Superior in make and wear. Once you buy and wear any other, then all those extra points of Oak Hall clothing will be evident to you.

We are offering some splendid bat men in fine overcoats, and if you are interested, drop in and ask to see our elegant \$15 coats now selling for \$12.

1899.

J. Boldrick & Son

1899.

Have something to say to the public, and it is this, that we never tell the public through the paper anything but facts. So when we say cheap goods we mean it. This selling goods at less than cost is a fraud, and in nearly every case untrue. Now we do say this, that sometimes expensive goods are not suitable for all markets, and should not be held over if possible to sell them, especially in Furs. We have **3** only SEAL CAPES, trimmed with Sable, that we will take \$10.00 less than the marked price of them. Now here is a chance for a lady to get a city style Cape, beautifully lined and trimmed, for a slaughter price. We have a large stock of other classes of Capes and Furs to meet every demand.—Greenland Seal, Black and Brown Opossum. We have Satin lined 30-inch Capes for as low as \$10.00. Stacks of Goat Robes \$5.00 to \$8.50, good big sized, and not patched skins either. Come and see them. This cold weather you must need Fur covering.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

NOTICE!

Christmas is past and we are now selling off all **WINTER GOODS AT COST**, and less in several lines. We want to get our stock down before taking an inventory of it, which we do February the 1st.

DRY GOODS.

Brocaded Lustre 35c. now 25c. Ladies' Vests 20c. now...15c. Wrappetters 15c. now...12½c. Tam O'Shanters 25c. now 15c. Golf Cloakings...less than cost. Tam O'Shanters 50c. now 35c. Ladies' Vests 60c. now...50c.

DO NOT FORGET OUR ULSTERS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Just a few pairs left. Now is your time to secure a pair.

WE HAVE A FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES

on hand, bought especially for the Xmas trade. Highest price paid for Dried Apples, Butter, Eggs, Poultry.

ALL REPAIR ACCOUNTS, whether Threshing or Reap-er, must be paid at once.

E. F. PARKER.

NOTICE.

HARDWARE!

A splendid line of HOCKEY SKATES for 50c.

BUY THE

HANDY WASHING MACHINE

with false bottom. There is none like it. It always gives satisfaction.

600,000

Pine and Cedar SHINGLES on hand, from \$1.00 up.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

THE GREATEST BARGAINS

IN READY-TO-WEAR CLOTHING and GENTS' FURNISHINGS

ever offered to the public can be had at this Store for the next two weeks. We have a Large Stock which must be cleared out before our Spring Goods arrive.

WM. HOLDEN.

N. B.—Persons whom we have requested to call and settle their accounts, and have failed to do so, will have cost to pay unless settlement is effected within 10 days from date.

W. H.

COLD SNAPS

In order to clear out the balance of our Winter Stock of Footwear we are holding out some SPECIAL SNAPS. Come while we have your size.

Ladies' Skating Boot, chocolate and black, felt and leather lined, reg. \$1.75 and \$2.00....\$1.50

Men's Felt Boots, all kinds, at greatly reduced prices. Buckled Felt from....\$1.25

Ladies' Overshoes, Overgaiters, Leggings at clearing out prices.

Men's Larrigans from \$1.10 up.

We mean to clear out our Winter Stock, and the prices will do it.

Martin & Reynolds'.

N. B.—We would like all accounts settled at once.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

TO JAN. 1, 1900, ONLY \$1.00.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertisements:

Charge PER INCH per week when inserted

1 year. 6 mos. 3 mos.

Whole col. down to quarter col. \$10.00

Quarter col. down to 2 inches \$5.00

If inserted less than one month 1 cent extra on above rates. If less than one month 3 cents extra on above rates.

These rates are to be confined to the ordinary houses, and for such which they will not be held to Auction Sales, Removals, Co-operative Societies, individual members of firms, property to let or for sale, etc.

Two inches, \$10 per month for four months; \$2 for one month. One inch, \$8 per year. Professional cards, Limited to 100 words, \$4 per month.

Advertisements may be changed at the option of advertisers without extra charge.

Translational advertisements, to be paid per line, \$1.00 per word, plus each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions, \$1.00 per word.

Little Marriages and Deaths in rated free.

Free PRINTING of every class paper, rated free, in neat and fashionable style, and on short notices.

The Home

HOT CAKES.

A pancake and a griddle cake are two distinctively different varieties of hot bread. The pancake proper is a very thin cake baked on a pan or sheet iron spider. This cake belongs properly to the European cuisine and is considered more of a dessert than a breakfast dish. The griddle cake is a somewhat thicker cake and one entirely unknown in European cookery. The only cake approaching our griddle cake in use on the other side of the ocean is the Scotch scone, remarks the New York Tribune in reference to an enterprising disquisition on the triumphs of the griddle, in which occur these items:

Properly speaking, the griddle cake is made of buckwheat, but in addition to these cakes we now have the griddle cake of Indian meal, a direct evolution of the old hoecake or ash cake of the South, and the Philadelphia flanet cakes made with wheat flour.

Recently griddle cakes have been made of graham, whole-wheat and of various other flours, but such cakes are not often successful. The rice and the hominy griddle cakes of the South, on the contrary, are most excellent, and so are the bread cakes of New England. The qualities of graham and of most brown flours are such that they require abundance of time in baking, and a griddle cake made from them is hard and crusty on the outside before it is done through.

The soapstone griddle cake is one in which all tenderness and wholesomeness have been sacrificed, to the trifling annoyance of the smoking fat of frying. Cakes baked on a soapstone require the use of molasses or some other material to make them brown, and this gives them a coarse, rank flavor.

For buckwheat cakes buy the best brand of pure buckwheat. Purchase it in quantity from the mill if you can, as it has passed through many seconds, where it may be adulterated with bran.

To four cups of pure buckwheat flour add one small cup of yellow Indian meal and a tablespoonful of salt. Mix one cup of cold milk with three cups of hot water, making the mixture lukewarm. Add the meal and mix the dry ingredients, so as to prevent lumps. When the batter is all mixed smoothly, add a melted yeast cake and beat it as vigorously as possible for at least six minutes. These cakes should be baked in an oven, covered with a tin cover and a spout capped with tin. Put them to raise about 7 o'clock in the evening. On a cold night cover them up closely in a dark blanket or a wadded cozy, kept for the purpose, and when well risen, put the stove or some warm place.

Just before baking them mix an even teaspoonful of soda in a cup of warm milk and beat this into the batter. The cake should foam up in great bubbles after adding the soda. Heat the oven to 400 degrees. Butter the griddle with which to grease the griddle. Be careful to make the cakes perfect circles; it makes a great deal of difference in the appearance on the table. A round cake is the best shape. It should be of packed consistency, so that it is easily cleaned. Do not use a partice of molasses in buckwheat cakes. It is a frequent device of economical women who wish to secure brown cakes and are not willing to mix them with milk. No cakes made with water alone are as tender as when some milk is used.

EATING BETWEEN MEALS.

The practice of eating between meals is sternly disengaged by many well-meaning individuals, who are of a despotic habit, or perhaps, do better without any additional nourishment in the course of a sedentary life. They are apt to enforce obedience from their children on this point on the ground that what suits the mother's digestion must be equally suitable to the digestive apparatus of the children. The case is very different. Growing children of active disposition, says an expert, are apt to be hungry most of the time, and are willing to accept the proffer of anything good to eat, from their own point of view, at almost any hour. Indeed, the boy who is getting his growth rapidly frequently eats as if his legs were hollow, or as if he had as many cavities to be filled as those that occur in the complex stomach of a ruminant.

I was on this account doubtful that the imperial autocrat laid down his golden rule for ascertaining the youth of an individual, namely, to offer the suspected person but immediately before dinner, and then to note whether he be accepted.

Since active children need frequent refreshment and assimilate it without difficulty, it will be given them the most suitable food. Cakes and sweets generally are not desired because they take away the appetite for a regular meal to which they appear as a kind of dessert. The better plan is to keep a generous supply of fresh fruit and nuts on hand at home. When a child becomes hungry between meals and asks for something to eat, give him apples, grapes or a peach.

It seems to be a well-entertained fact that apples, when eaten by the proper diet of a hungry person, do not interfere with enjoyment of one's regular meals. The apple is par excellence a health food. It helps to keep the digestive apparatus in good working order, and is a valuable aid of the physician to act as a lubricant to the machinery of the human body. Therefore, instead of refusing to allow your children to eat between meals, or instead of permitting them to cram sweet biscuits, crackers, or cakes, it

is the part of a wise mother to lay in a supply of apples and allow the children unrestrained access to the fruit.

CAKE MOLDS.

This is the season of the year when more pastry and desserts are needed than at any other time. During the summer season the bill of fare can be so varied with the different fresh fruits and vegetables that one does not require anything else to help out, but during the winter, when the market does not afford such variation, the housewife must keep a supply of pies and cakes constantly on hand with which to tempt the lagging appetites of her household. The children, too, must have something nice for their lunch boxes, for at the best, a cold lunch is but a poor substitute for a good warm dinner.

But this means work for the housewife and everything possible should be done to facilitate this extra labor, and to make the results of this labor successful.

We have all of us had the same experience at some time. We have worked so hard to have our cake baking successful and have placed the cakes in the oven thinking that we would be delighted to have it come out a solid mass or to have it stick fast to the pans upon attempting to remove it. We all know how discouraging this is. In the May issue of "Young Folks" there is no one there to take care of, seriously ill and I must go at once, as there is no one there to take care of her. I really don't see what I can do. Bridget won't be here before Thanksgiving, and who is to get the meals while I am gone?

"Oh, don't mind about the meals, mamma," said Jessie. "I think I can prepare a few simple meals, and you know my parents are not at all particular. As for Bridget, why he will have to get along whether he likes it or not."

After some thought, Mrs. Warren decided to leave Jessie in charge of the house, for she thought, Jessie is 12 years old and it is high time for her to make herself useful, and this will be a good opportunity for her to begin. So she told John he might get the horse and buggy and drive her out to the farm where Aunt Ruth lived, which was about eight miles through the woods. When she was ready Mrs. Warren gave Jessie a few orders and drove off, only stopping at Mr. Warren's office to tell him where they were going.

As soon as they were gone, Jessie made the beds, tidied up the house, and then began preparations for dinner. She thought she would begin quite early so she would have plenty of time, for, you see, Jessie knew very little about cooking. She had decided on everything she was going to prepare, except the dessert, when she remembered having seen a recipe for a brown Betty her mamma had never forgotten the fragrant, spicy pudding. She found the recipe and in half an hour had the oven over. Jessie then fixed her chicken, cooked the potatoes and made a nice salad.

It was then half past 10, and Jessie went up to her room to change her dress and make herself neat before her dinner. But there was Bert, her betty, and that would be ready in a few minutes. When Jessie had made her toilet, she went down and was surprised to find Bert there. Bert was a round-faced, good-looking boy, with a pale complexion, which makes the cold peculiarly disagreeable and stings, and in part to houses being so poorly warmed that the inmates constantly have cold hands and feet, this affliction seems much more common and more severe than here. Music did not help him, however, as his hands are covered with chilblains that it is difficult for them to practice.

Chilblains are a blood disease. The cold acts on some people as a blood poison, and these troublesome boils result. It is not to be cured by inward applications only, although those may give relief; but something must be taken to restore the blood to a healthy condition. Tablets composed of one-fourth of a grain of calcium sulphide, repeated every two hours, and a glass of beer a purifier. One of these is to be taken three times a day for three or four days, when the chilblains first start. No medicine can work a permanent cure, because whenever the temperature is raised, the blood will again take the disease of the blood will return. The remedy should be kept at hand and repeated as many times during the winter as any signs of the disease appear. Sulphur also sometimes cures them, when the children are of long standing.

The same remedies are of long standing. Some round balls of salve are especially useful when chilblains are on the hands, where plasters are inconvenient. There is little hope of getting rid of chilblains after they are once established as a habit, unless great care is taken to avoid their cause. That lies in violent changes of temperature, as much as in exposure to cold. Chilblains are a blood disease, and should be carefully protected from cold, and if fully protected from cold, and if fully they should not be held near a hot fire. The hands should not be put into very hot or cold water, and after washing them, rub them dry and put on a little camphorated oil.

A dry condition of the skin is usually found with chilblains, which if contracted by the oil and camphor will often drive away chilblains when just applied.

By taking the proper precautions against incurring chilblains and using remedies promptly when they appear as a kind of dessert. The better plan is to keep a generous supply of fresh fruit and nuts on hand at home. When a child becomes hungry between meals and asks for something to eat, give him apples, grapes or a peach.

THE CUMMINGSVILLE SAGE.

The average politician, said the Cummingsville Sage, regards a campaign somewhat after the way of a bottle. He won't open it unless he thinks there is something in it.

LED ASTRAY.

Here, shouted the bailiff, you can't get out here. These are private grounds. But I thought this was the open season for game, protested the sport,

out again, making up a horrible face, and glaring at Jessie and then at brown Betty.

Suddenly a voice from behind exclaimed, "Hold up your hands!" The man started, with a terrible oath, and then, holding up his hands, he laid up his hands, for the muzzle of a pistol never was pointed directly at his head.

"Now," said Bert, "you just eat up every morsel of that brown Betty or I'll blow your brains out." He turned pale with fright, and attacking poor Betty began to scoop it up, spitting and spattering all the while, till Bridget had disappeared, when he laid his hands over his mouth and turned to Bert with an apologetic smile.

"Now," said Bert, "eat all up." He went for the cake, took up every last crumb from it for his burly grimaces for it burnt his mouth dreadfully. When he had consumed the rest Bert said, "Now get up!" the man cried out. Mr. Warren said Bert. He marched to the door, convulsed with laughter, while Jessie sat down and burst into tears, ran down her cheeks.

"Really," she said, "brown Betty did not trade it back." "Now run as far as you can till you are out of sight and if you come around here again I'll get you bullet through you." The trap took to his hands and Bert, Jessie watched him till he was out of sight. Then Bert dropped his pistol and rolled on the floor, convulsed with laughter, while Jessie sat down and burst into tears, ran down her cheeks.

"Really," she said, "brown Betty did some good after all."

HOW FISH BREATHE.

Fish do not breathe air, but the supporting constituent of air—oxygen—is soluble in water to the extent of 5 per cent at 100° F. at freezing point.

The water containing the dissolved oxygen is made to pass over the gills, which are sensitive to the presence of oxygen, or sticking is avoided. These molds come in sets, consisting of one loaf and three layer molds, one Van Dusen egg whip, one measuring cup and a full set of recipes, and every household should have a set.

CHILBLAINS ARE FROST BOILS.

For Remedies That Not Numerous—Treatment That May Prevent Them.

When winter brings a crop of chilblains on the feet, and perhaps on the hands also, it cannot be called an enjoyable season. The susceptibility to these pests varies in individuals. After they have once made their appearance they are likely to come again in the same place where they have been before.

With many people the beginning of cold weather is accompanied by the first throbs of pain in the spot where there has been a chilblain in preceding winters. Then the afflicted place swells and becomes inflamed until a shoe is hardly to be endured. If nothing is done to check their progress, chilblains sometimes come to head and break open like a boil. In fact, the German name, "frost boil," accurately describes the nature of the disease. In Germany, owing to part probability, the cause is the extreme cold, which makes the cold peculiarly disagreeable and stings, and a steel rod was, of course unknown. The stick was usually of heavy oak. Many umbrellas had the additional incumbrance of feathers over the top, on the theory of "shedding water off a duck's back." But the oiled cloth and leather umbrellas, notwithstanding the feathers, were apt to leak.

Properly speaking, there are no such things as "umbrella factories."

For a country the ruler of which holds such emphatic views on the subject of universal peace, Russia holds the strongest fortified institution in the world. It is the monastery of Solovets, and if any military experts desire points as to the best method of protecting vital spots, they can do no better than pay a visit to this abode of monks and take a few lessons in practical defense from the practical brethren who live there.

Grand bowdlerized the chief protection. They are arranged in a formidable circle completely enclosing the monastery. At no point in the solid wall could the attacks of an enemy make an impression. The huge rocks make it nearly a mile in circumference.

It was during the period of the Crimean War that the strength of the fortifications was tested and proved. The walls and the towers held huge guns, and the men behind the guns were trained to hold their fire until a fire into the British White Sea Squadron. The monastery, which consists of six churches, held a valuable store of precious stones and statutory, and makes a safe depositary for the money of the nobility. The Pope permitted the Doge of Venice, in his state processions, to have suspended over him a gorgeous umbrella, which was a small gold statue of the Annunciation.

History shows that the umbrella came from the East, reaching first Italy, then Spain and France and afterward England. The umbrella is now a common article in all countries and the last commercial statistics show that the city of Paris is exporting 600,000 umbrellas annually to Turkey, Sardinia, Camp, and her immortal umbrella manufacturer for shipment to Burma.

The use of alpaca covering was patented in 1848 by William Sangster, an Englishman. The variety of coverings has rapidly increased until now there are over 1000 kinds of umbrellas alone are used. The genuine German glory is regarded as one of the best makers. Taffetas also are freely used, and are many combinations of silk and wool, silk and cotton and silk and wood.

Daniel Defoe made a hit which will never be forgotten when he described the efforts of Robinson Crusoe to make an umbrella for himself and his dependents. It is a well-known story that the umbrella is often called a "Robinson" in memory of the story. So with Dickens's Sairey Gamp, and her immortal umbrella, a "Gamp" is English slang for an umbrella.

A crescent-shaped handle is very common use is known among dealers as the "Prince of Wales crook." This is not so remarkable as the insignia which the Prince of Wales has conferred on Queen Victoria, and one of the Order of Germany, the "Collar of the Order of the White Elephant of Siam."

The umbrella consists of two pyramids of nine umbrellas each, and is made of a triple white elephant. It is reserved exclusively for crowned heads, such as the King of Siam, as in India, China, Burma and in Siam, as in India, China, Burma, and in the Baltic countries, the carrying of an umbrella is a mark of rank. One of the titles of the King of Burma is "Lord of the Twenty-four

Umbrellas."

In China there are umbrellas of the most costly brocades and silk stuffs which those in high life use. But the common people in China dare not use any kind of any kind of cloth or anything but a cloth that is not so great a hardship as might be supposed, since the Chinese can manufacture paper umbrellas of a wonderful degree of fineness, though capable of withstanding a severe storm. It is not uncommon in China to see umbrellas—there was only one umbrella in the entire establishment—and the dainty man was informed that he would return to the coffee house he might have "the maid's patterns" also. If a man appeared on the streets of London publicly with an umbrella in the early part of the eighteenth century he was liable to be grieved with gibes, cries of "Frenchy, don't you want coach?" and the like.

The first man who dared openly to meet this storm of ridicule is said to have been the famous philanthropist Jonas Hanway, who was born in 1712. He had a great deal of fun poked at him, but he continued to carry his umbrella whenever it rained, and others soon had the courage to follow his example. At the time of his death, in 1784, all England was carrying umbrellas.

Montaigne's objection to the weight of umbrellas was, in his time and for two centuries afterward, quite justifiable one. It was a small umbrella which weighed three and a half pounds. Instead of the thin, rain-proof fabrics which now form the covering of umbrellas, nothing better was known than leather or oiled cloth. The ribs were of wood or of whalebone, and such a thing as a steel rod was, of course unknown. The stick was usually of heavy oak. Many umbrellas had the additional incumbrance of feathers over the top, on the theory of "shedding water off a duck's back." But the oiled cloth and leather umbrellas, notwithstanding the feathers, were at least as good as solid ones. A man's umbrella frame has eight ribs. Some umbrellas, the kind that are called "family umbrellas," are good to go fishing with, have as many as sixteen ribs. It is not quite certain since the patent of frame was invented. It was patented by Samuel Fox, an Englishman, in 1852, and has more to do with imparting strength, lightness and elasticity to the frame than anything else.

A book could be written on the various materials from which umbrella handles are made. The partridge or loris, as it is called in France, is one of the best natural woods. It comes from a tree in Africa, and is hard and strong, and is often used on the inside. The Arabian vine is a beautiful hard wood. Another is the Weichsel, Congo pieces are distinguished for the natural wood known as "elephant's foot," which is extremely hard and durable. Bamboos is used a great deal, and also rattan. Ebony, pearl, rosewood, silver, Dresden china, pearl, ivory, bone, wood, and various materials for high-grade umbrella handles.

Gold handles are never found in the ordinary umbrella or jewelry store, and are made only when specially ordered.

Many curious umbrellas come to the umbrella man's shop. One which is being made just now can be taken apart and put in a pocket. Another neat invention is a umbrella which can be turned into a cane. The cover can be turned outside and folded into a small umbrella. By touching a spring the ribs come off, straighten and may be placed in the hollow of the hand, which is a portable walking stick. It is found very convenient by its owner, who is a drummer. Another that was lately invented is still more convenient. It is a pipe.

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Mrs. Kruger, wife of the President of the Transvaal, who was seriously ill, has recovered.

Young Folks.

HEAPS OF MONEY.

Every little hussy and every tiny lad, Has heaps and heaps o' money—it ought to make you glad! It isn't in crisp banknotes, nor coins just from the mint. This is the way you all have to use—money without stint, You can help dear Grandma Tired, and mamma pressed with work. And there are lots of others, who haven't time to skimp; The coachman, and the gardener, also too, the nurse. With all the money you have stored away—full is every purse! Oh, yes, indeed, you have some and every bit for use; Why, lads and ladies, really, it's lying round you looks like a fortune!

Now, I'm sure it's necessary for you to come back to the West, To trade in your old clothes, and buy new ones.

RISE OF THE UMBRELLA.

FROM ITS EARLIEST USE IN EGYPT TO THE PRESENT DAY.

Its Strategic Against British Conservation—Queen Victoria Now Decorated With Eighteen Umbrellas State and the Umbrella in China. How They Are Manufactured Here—Freak Umbrellas.

It is almost impossible nowadays to imagine a person who could object to carrying an umbrella in the rain. Yet Montaigne, who lived three centuries ago, declared that the umbrella was "a greater burden to a man's hand than a relief to his head." Later than this Addison's time, in London, there was much ridicule of a certain man, who, leaving the famous Will's coffee house, sent back an umbrella when he was found to be wet.

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FORTIFIED MONASTERY.

Where the Monks Showed Contempt for British Attacks.

For a country the ruler of which holds such emphatic views on the subject of universal peace, Russia holds the strongest fortified institution in the world. It is the monastery of Solovets, and if any military experts desire points as to the best method of protecting vital spots, they can do no better than pay a visit to this abode of monks and take a few lessons in practical defense from the practical brethren who live there.

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Oyster Salad—Drain a quart of oysters and wrap them between two soft cloths, then cut into quarters with a silver knife. Set upon ice while you cut a bead of celery into half inch lengths, and set it upon the ice in a separate dish. Beat the yolks of three eggs well, then whip two tablespoonsfuls of salad oil, the latter to be added gradually. Take the yolks of two hard boiled eggs, which have been boiled twenty-five minutes and laid in cold water for an hour, and rub them smooth, with a half teaspoonful each of salt, white pepper and mustard. Do this twice before beginning to mix the dressing.

When all are mixed and the dressing is well, add the oysters and the beaded celery tops, laid just within the edge of the bowl and keep on ice till it is sent to the table.

Mince Pie—Two bowls of meat, chopped fine, one of chops, and one of bacon. Mix the meat with a half pound of currants and raisins, a wedge, a pound of citron; a cupful of citron; two tablespoonsfuls of cloves; a coffee-cup of molasses and two bowls of sugar, with a little salt. Mix to the proper consistency with boiled cider and cook fifteen minutes.

GERMAN VIEW OF IMPURITY.

A Paver Punished for His葬禮 Address at His Father's Grave.

Some peculiar judicial decisions have been recently recorded in Germany. At Koenig a paver who had just buried his father, after the clergyman and the children went away remained beside the grave and exclaimed, "Farewell. We shall never see each other again in this life."

Some people declared that such words, spoken aloud in public, were a nuisance, as they shocked the religious feelings of the hearers and were contrary to the Church doctrine of the immortality of the soul, suggesting that there is no resurrection. The paver got a sentence of two weeks' imprisonment in jail for impurity.

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The Stirling News-Argus.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.

It is expected that the revenue of the Postoffice Department, which for the present will be considerably reduced through the adoption of Imperial penny postage and the reduction of the domestic rate from three to two cents, will be more than entirely restored within three years. The Department has arrived at this decision after going fully into the matter and securing all the information that it possibly could, as well as by studying the experience of other countries.

North Hastings Agricultural Society.

Annual Meeting.

The annual meeting of the North Hastings Agricultural Society was held in the Orange Hall, in this village, on Wednesday, the 18th inst. There was a good attendance of members present, and a lively interest appears to be taken in the affairs of the Society.

The minutes of the last annual meeting were read and approved.

The auditors' statement of Receipts and Expenditures was read and adopted. The report shows that the total receipts for the past year were \$1648.89. The expenditures were—balance due Treasurer \$76.18; paid for prizes \$40.70; paid for prizes awarded in previous years \$9.50; paid towards purchase of grounds, interest and insurance \$275.79; paid for fitting up grounds and buildings \$92.51; paid on loans and interest \$72.51; expense of Treasurer, Secretary and assistants \$82.15; miscellaneous expenses \$95.50; total expenditure \$1,528.78; leaving a balance on hand of \$120.02.

The assets are about \$140; and the liabilities (loan) \$297. Another year will likely see the Society clear of debt with first class grounds and buildings all paid for.

The entries at the last exhibition numbered 1,164. The amount offered in prizes was \$61.85; amount awarded in prizes \$40.70.

Moved by F. T. Ward, seconded by R. Good, that a vote of thanks be tendered the President. Mr. T. H. McKeo, for his services during the past year, and expressing the confidence of the Society in his management.—Carried.

The election of officers resulted as follows:

President—Thos. H. McKee.
1st Vice-Pres.—J. H. Reid.

2nd Vice-Pres.—Robert Good.

Directors—Jas. McConnell, W. T. Sinc.

J. Earl Halliwell, D. H. Ketcheson, J.

M. Ashby, Jas. A. Stewart, A. Corrigan, R. Lanigan, Wm. McCann.

On motion, Mr. Wilford Vandervoort was elected an honorary director.

Advertisers—Jas. Haggerty and W. S. Martin.

Mr. Halliwell presented a request from the Horticultural Society, asking that they be allowed to exhibit again at the annual fall show, in the same way as last year.

On motion, the request of the Horticultural Society was granted.

On motion J. Earl Halliwell was authorized to collect all rents due.

On motion Messrs. R. Good and Jas. A. Stewart, Jr., were appointed a committee to collect all the unpaid subscriptions for special prizes.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr.—that the Directors have power to expend a sum of money not to exceed \$75 to improve the track.—Carried.

Moved and seconded that there be a two days' fair, to be held the 26th and 27th of September next.—Carried.

Moved by Mr. Martin, seconded by Mr. Reid, that one member's ticket for admission to exhibition be given to each member for 1899.—Carried.

Meeting adjourned.

A meeting of Directors was held immediately afterwards when Mr. Farley was re-elected Treasurer, and Mr. G. L. Scott Secretary.

The President, Secretary, and Mr. J. Earl Halliwell were appointed a committee to look after the grounds during the present year.

The Ponton defence fund has reached \$35.75.

A district military school is to be established at Belleville.

A medical authority on the virtues of various kinds of food declares that the herring gives the muscles elasticity, the body strength and the brain vigour, and is flesh-forming.

The report of the Postmaster-General, which is now in the printer's hands, will show a total revenue during the past year of \$9,527,412, and an expenditure of \$9,075,412, leaving a deficit on the year's operations of \$47,000. The value of postage stamps and packages sold during the year was \$4,411,762, but out of this amount there had to be deducted certain charges which reduced the revenue to the amount named. During the year the cost of \$1,052,240 was paid to the railways for the conveyance of mails, the cost of conveyance by vehicles being \$875,500.

Good Warm Overcoats.

This is what you really must have if you want to go through our strong Canadian winters. The men who have a high regard for comfort will prefer a light coat and hard hat, but look out for themselves. The Oak Hall, Belleville, will supply you with good warm unders with high collars, \$5 to \$10.

OBITUARY.

DR. WILLIAM YOUNER.

Dr. Youker, formerly a resident of Stirling, and well known in this place and vicinity, died on Friday last, of a brief illness. He left here for Belleville about fifteen or sixteen years ago, where he resided up to the time of his death, and where he had succeeded in establishing a good practice. He was 52 years of age, and a native of this country. He was a brother-in-law of T. G. Clute and Mrs. Jas. Milne, of this village.

EDWARD MURNEY McCANN.

The death of Mr. E. M. McCann, of Rawdon, which took place on Sunday last, of pneumonia, after a brief illness, was a great shock to all who knew him, and an acquaintance among whom he was highly respected. He was a young teacher of Mr. Wm. McCann, of River Valley. He leaves one son of about fourteen years of age. The funeral, which took place on Wednesday, was very largely attended.

EZRA ANDERSON.

The death of Mr. Ezra Anderson, school teacher at Glen Ross, took place at his home at Canifton on Friday last. He had not been well since the Christmas holidays, and had been unable to resume teaching after the New Year. He was highly respected by all who knew him, and had taught the River Valley School for a number of years, and was the first teacher in the Glen Ross section, and also taught there last year, and was re-engaged for the present. He was a brother-in-law of Mr. Wm. McCann, and leaves a widow and two daughters, one of whom is married to their son.

RICHARD R. CLUTE.

One of the oldest residents of Stirling passed away last evening, after a short illness. He was well known in this place and vicinity as an upright, honorable man, a consistent member of the Methodist Church, in which he had long been class leader and local preacher. He leaves a widow, two sons, T. G. Clute, merchant, and R. R. Clute, Q.C., of Toronto, and four daughters, Mrs. Jas. Milne, Mrs. Williams, wife of John Williams, Barstover, Belleville, Mrs. Gibson, of Napance, and Mrs. Youker, widow of the late Dr. Youker.

Profit and Loss.

The ledger for 1898 is about balanced, and the accounts closed, and the question is, How has the year turned out? When you are balancing up the business ledger, old fellow, don't forget the moral, as well as the financial loss and gain account. Where are you at, as a man? Are you less of a villain and sneak than you were a year ago, or do you think still less of the man who wears your hat than you did twelve months ago? Never mind what other people think of you, or where you stand in the eyes of the community. How much of the respect of the man you live eat and sleep with, and who knows you as no one else can, have you managed to retain? Are you a better, broader, bigger man than when you first wrote 1898 at the top of your business letters? Don't dodge this issue. If you are worth the powder in this shot, you will sit down and consider the matter, even if the job be not a particularly inviting one. After all, it matters much more whether a man's assets in character show an increase than the stuff that is represented by cash. You may not have made a dollar last year, but, if you are more of a man, you can write success in big letters across your annual statement! You may have made a pile of money; but if you know that some of it was made by methods that would qualify you for the penitentiary, you had better keep your mouth shut about results.

The Most Neglected Homes

Those of the Women Who Demand an Expansion of Opportunities for Their Sex.

"It is an indisputable fact that there are scores of American women to-day connected with charitable clubs, and organization work for which they have no actual taste and only a forced interest," writes Edward Bok in the *Fairway Ladies Home Journal*. "But the insufficiency of the home as a place for women to develop their fullest talents has been so incessantly talked about that these women have felt that, to be in touch with progressive ideas, they must take on some outside work, even at the cost of leaving something undone in the home machinery. Some women do not stop to discern an uncontested fact: that those of their sex who are forever crying about the narrowness of the home for women are those who have never had homes of their own on acre or more, and the houses which they have. No woman who is true mother ever has a word to say in complaint of the narrowness of her home or its insufficiency for her highest development. She knows all to well that a home is never narrow; that it can be made as broad as a woman wills it. Where a home is narrow, depend I upon it there is always something wrong: something is amiss. The most barren homes in this country generally belong to one class of women those who, on the platform and with pen, are always hysterically and frantically demanding an expansion of woman's opportunities. They are only too fortunate for some of these expansions, and those whom they address cannot look in their homes and see the two reasons for their restlessness."

THE JAPANESE HOME.

Houses Are Built So as to Withstand Earthquake Shocks.

Ida Tigner Holmoff writes of "The Little Japanese at Home" in *St. Nicholas*. The author says:

"Houses are built so as to withstand shocks. Even in course, varies in different parts. Even in the midcountry the cold is intense in winter and the heat intense in summer, yet both cold and heat are somehow accommodated. To accommodate the house to the weather, the walls are built with golden fresh and at the same time facades glittering in the morning sun, but this is one of the strange sights presented in the winter."

"In the dwellings built from the rain, shade from the sun and free circulation of air are mainly sought by the Japanese, who, as we seem to be able to endure extreme cold, even open their houses wide open to the morning sun, and, in this respect they set a good example to their western brethren. Then, too, these houses must be such as will not easily be shaken to the ground by earthquakes."

For security against this danger the house is put together in a very simple way. All parts of the structures hold together, our authorities, by a system of dovetailed timber joints, which serve to hold in their production except for ornament. It is not made fast to the ground, but stands upon wooden legs, or columns, which are merely placed upon stones high enough to keep the ends out of water.

These are built with wooden beams, and stones are used to hold them in place. The stones are large, heavy, and rough, and the walls are built with stones and mortar. Buildings with roofs of wood or thatch generally escape damage.

It is thought that the use of tiled roofs arises from the dread of fire. Although mud is the commonest material used, tile is also used, and, when dry, is lighter and more durable than wood, though it is not so good for what you need."

Thatch is much used in the poorer villages, but even temples as well as dwellings have been known to be thatched. On the ridge of this thatched roof the thatch is frequently planted, and, when in bloom, its flowers are very fragrant. The green leaves give the house a picturesque appearance. Seen from a distance, the village looks as if there were little gardens on the tops of the houses.

Most dwellings have but one story high, though there are exceptions, and, according to arrangement for the outside walls and the partitions of the room. Most foreigners regard the outside walls as huge windows, for they are mere light wooden lattice-work frames covered with a stiff, semitransparent paper. These frames slide in grooves, so that they can be closed or opened, so that the whole house is open to the cool breezes. At night they are covered with arched, or wooden shutters, which slide into grooves along the edge of the veranda or a projection of the floor, and so shut in the house. In the daytime the shutters are closed back so as to form ornamental glass pieces. The skin of an animal and window in one is another of the needs of building in an earthquake land, where the use of glass would be dangerous and costly.

The rooms are made by means of sliding partitions of woven bamboo, or else of panels covering the walls, and, when the walls are of stone, the partitions are made of panels, and the doors are covered with arched, or wooden shutters, which slide into grooves along the edge of the veranda or a projection of the floor, and so shut in the house. In the daytime the shutters are closed back so as to form ornamental glass pieces. The skin of an animal and window in one is another of the needs of building in an earthquake land, where the use of glass would be dangerous and costly.

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BUSINESS CARDS.

T. E. OLIVER, D. D. S.,
DENTIST.

HONORABLE GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY, and M. B. B. of Ontario, and Park's Barber Shop, offer their services every Thursday.

FRANK ZWICK, M. B. B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, and College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario, Office of Physician and Surgeon, One Office and Residence—Dr. Boulter's former residence, Stirling.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITORARY PUBLIC, CONVENTIONAL, &c., one over Brown & McCutcheon's Store, Stirling, Ontario.

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BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISIONER,
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Private Money to Loan at Lowest Rates.

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JOHN S. BLACK,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR
TAKING AFFIDAVITS, etc., over the store
lately occupied by V. L. Scott, Stirling.

BAILIFFS AND AUCTIONEERS,
CHARLES BUTLER and HARRY HAR-
RIS, Bailiffs and Auctioneers, Contractors
for the County of Hastings, Satisfaction given,
and all debts promptly attended to.
Bather, issuer of Marriage Licenses, as usual,
Residence, Stirling, Ont.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239.
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge Room
Comley block.

EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

DENTISTRY.
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.

TRENTON, GRADUATE OF THE TORONTO COLLEGE OF DENTISTRY, VISITING STIRLING
each month until further notice.
The Dental Engine, Vitalized Air, Gas, and
all the latest methods introduced in dentistry
will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
Rooms at Scott House.

B. C. HUBBELL,
MARMORA.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES, AND
Justice of the Peace for county Hastings.

A. E. TWEDIE, V. S., Stirling,
Offices one door west of the Kerby Hotel.
All calls promptly attended day and night.

STIRLING MARBLE WORKS,
JOHN MOORE,
IMPORTED OF FOREIGN MARBLE AND GRANITE,

has now on hand a full supply of Marble
in Southern Falls and Blue; also Granite.
A call solicited. Shop on Front Street.

Note Heads, Envelopes,
Billheads, Circulars,

Cards, Posters,

—AND—

JOB PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS, AT
LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSTOOD HAVING TAKEN
THEIR CHANCES. Auctioned for the County
of Hastings. Auctioneer: Mr. Oliver, who has
short time past taken up his residence at
the New-Westend offices of the Standard
Bank, will be promptly attended to.

WM. BOGLIERS,

FEED, FEED.

A car load of Heavy Feed coming in
few days. First comes in, I expect, and
cannot get on the road, and will not
trust my self. Also, I am going to
make a run to West on the 1st and
will be prompt to attend to it.

E. W. BROOKS,
Loc 22, Comley St., Stirling.

WOOD WANTED.

Lumber which received attention the 2nd
for 5' cord of Soft Wood to be delivered
at Central Cheese Factory.

ROBERT SCOTT,
Cheese Butter Maker.

NOTICE.

I have on hand a large quantity of Red
Maple and Yellow Birch. I can supply
any amount of all kinds of lumber
to make a house or barn, etc., and
will be prompt to attend to it.

D. NEHRIE,
Locomotive Brook.

Wood Wanted.

Tender which received attention the 2nd
for 5' cord of Soft Wood to be delivered
at Central Cheese Factory.

ROBERT SCOTT,
Cheese Butter Maker.

NOTICE.

I have on hand a large quantity of Red
Maple and Yellow Birch. I can supply
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will be prompt to attend to it.

JOHN S. BLACK,
Secretary.

Wood For Sale.

For the name on the south part of lot 10
in the 7th Con. of Shilley, three and a half
miles from Stirling. For price and further
particulars apply to

R. N. BIRD.

That is so.
It is said that Death is cold—
that he is slow and bold;
That it is said he is slow and bold;
That it is said he is slow and bold;

It is said that he is slow and bold;
That it is said he is slow and bold;
That it is said he is slow and bold;

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News Summary.

Recent Happenings Briefly Told.

CANADA.

The Ontario Legislature has been adjourned for Feb. 1st for the dispatch of business.

A syndicate proposes to erect a large abattoir at Three Rivers, upon conditions of exemption from taxation.

The Hamilton Blast Furnace Company intend to establish a steel plant in connection with their blast furnaces.

For the first time since 1872, Eaton's at London, when reorganized, will consist of six companies instead of eight.

The house of Mr. Paul Parker was burned at Pleningeret, and Mrs. Parker and two children perished in the fire.

Fifty-two branches of chartered banks and several private banks were opened in Manitoba and the Territories last year.

Albert E. Mussen, clerk in the Merchants' Bank at Montreal, has been arrested on a shortage in said to be almost \$60,000.

The Grand Trunk offered Mrs. Casey, wife of the engineer who was killed at Murray Hill \$100 per month for three years, which she refused to accept.

Individual commandos were present in the Centenary church at Hamilton last Sunday for the first time. Communists remained seated in their pews.

The Canada Atlantic Railway has received no communication from the American roads relative to the proposed to abolish second-class cars on railroads.

The Crow's Nest Railway is now in working order and three passenger trains are sent over it each way every week. The regular freight traffic is steadily increasing.

Armenians see circulation at Cairo that on December 29 last the Dervishes, under Emir Felid, on the Blue Nile, defeated the Egyptian forces, the 10th and Soudanese battalions being entirely destroyed.

Wolves are said to be so plentiful in the northern parts of Quebec Province that they are ranging the woods, in large packs and have been known to attack settlers' stock. They are also waging deadly war against the last herds of elk and moose.

An epidemic of grippe has broken out in an alarming extent among fine horses in Kentucky. Thoroughbreds especially are suffering, and many valuable mares are dropping their foals on account of it.

The official estimate of the annual egg product of the United States places it at \$50,000,000.00. Placed end to end, they would gird the earth twelve times across the equator, and there would still be some over.

China now boasts the "longest pole laid in the world." One poleman has charge of a bit of timber seven square miles in area. It is at the extreme western limit of the city, and includes a few houses and a good deal of prairie.

A suit against the city of Minneapolis for \$100,000 because the water pipes were cracked and burst has been decided in favor of the city by the Supreme Court which ruled that the city was not liable for the negligence of the servants.

Fifty pounds a year is devoted to dusting the books in the Library of the British Hounds.

An artesian well sunk to the depth of 425 feet in Clapham, London, yields 840,000 gallons a day.

Argument upon the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela will not likely be heard until May.

Eight churches have stood on the site of St. Paul's Cathedral in London. The first one was built in the year 200.

Thirty thousand women spend their lives in driving and steering the canal boats in southern and midland England.

The British Admiralty is being urged to emphasize the unity of the empire by adopting colonial titles for British vessels.

The Board of Trade returns of Great Britain's foreign trade for the month of December show increases over 1897 of £43,998,100 in imports and £16,800 in exports.

A branch of the Navy League has been formed at Rottingdean, Sussex, among the members of the first committee are Mr. Rudolph Kipling and Mrs. Rudyard Kipling.

Canterbury Town Council has decided to present Mr. Henrion-Heaton, M. P., with the freedom of the city in recognition of his services in the maturing of the penny postage.

The Empress Frederick has consented to visit Britain January 20th, to open the new block of the Royal Sailors' Rest, which has been erected by Miss Weston, the "Sailors' Friend," at a cost of over £5,000.

Prince Victoria of Wales, arranges flower spectacles, and usually prepares the different decorations at Sandringham. It is Prince Victoria, also, who frequently makes up the buttonholes so much worn by the Prince of Wales.

It is generally locally known that the Queen possesses a valuable collection of autographs. Besides the names of nearly every crowned head in the world, with his or her portrait, those of numerous artists, musicians, and literary men.

The late Mr. John Hallengren, of Manchester, bequeathed £25,000 to charities and institutions, the majority of the local. The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals receives £1,000, and the Manchester branch of the Royal Lifeboat Institution comes in for £2,000.

The trade of the British Empire is estimated to amount to about £1,200,000,000 per annum which is nearly equal to the combined trade of France, Germany, Austria, Russia, and the United States; and the shipping required to carry on this gigantic trade exceeds £200,000,000 tons.

Sir W. MacCormac, the great surgeon, has been granted a pension, and he is especially prominent in being an officer of the Legion of Honor. He has been decorated by few medical men out of France. He owes his red ribbon to the services he rendered the French army in the Franco-German war.

UNITED STATES.

The town of Pullman, Ill., is to be annexed to Chicago.

One-half the Confederate pensioners in Mississippi are widows.

Between 30,000 and 40,000 Russians visit Petrograd daily.

Spain has greater mineral resources than any other country in Europe, including iron, copper, zinc, silver, antimony, quick-silver, lead and gypsum.

Serious fighting is reported to have taken place in the Connemara district, French Guerrillas, the result of natives attacking the Franco-Belgian mission. No details are given.

Police throughout Germany have confiscated the Paris Figaro on account of caricature, copied from Puck, representing William in the guise of a despised animal.

The United States Government will send four regiments of infantry to the Philippines at once.

South Dakota has a surplus of money in its treasury. It recently took up \$70,000 bonds not due until 1910.

The state library of Pennsylvania, with 141,310 volumes, is the second in size of such libraries in the United States.

Richard Tweed, brother of the famous "Boss" Tweed, former Tammany ruler of New York, is dead there, aged 75.

The Populist Senate of Kansas now proposes to fix the legal rate of 50 cents for berths sleeping cars in that state.

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A Jellet Prison convict told the wardens where \$2,000 worth of diamonds, stolen from a Mrs. Williams, a Chicago hotel guest, had been secreted. Mrs. Williams now has the diamonds.

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MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Marts.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 16.—For an off-day we had rather a lively market at the Western cattle yards this morning. There were 22 loads of offerings received here, including 1,600 hogs.

There was not much doing in export cattle, but we had some fairly good steers here, and it sold in small lots at from \$4 to \$42.25 and \$45.00 per cwt.

We saw a few parcels of selections sold at \$4.00 per cwt.

Butchers' cattle sold well, considering that the quality was not anything more than ordinary. Choice butter cattle was firm at from \$3.40 to \$4.00 per cwt.

Good cattle fetched from \$3.60 to \$7.00 per cwt.; medium sold from \$3.25 to \$5.50 and \$7.50 per cwt.; inferior to common fetched from \$3.15 down to \$2.80 per cwt.

The following transactions were reported:

One load of butchers' cattle averaging 1,025 lbs. sold at \$3.40 per lb.

Another load, averaging 1,050 lbs., sold at \$3.25 per lb.

Fourteen cattle, averaging 1,100 lbs., sold at \$3.25 per lb.

A load of butchers' cattle, averaging 1,085 lbs. sold at \$3.90 per cwt.

One load of butchers' cattle, averaging 1,050 lbs. sold at \$3.20 per lb.

Four cattle, averaging 1,050 lbs. sold at \$3.25 per lb.

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ALL WORK AND NO PLAY.

Increase of Suicide Among German School Children.

A Berlin correspondent writes: The intensity of the struggle for existence in which Germany is at present engaged is sadly illustrated by the statistical report of the Education Department.

During the ten years ending in 1896 407 school children, 381 boys and 76 girls in Prussia alone, succumbed under the strain of education, and took their own lives before they had arrived at the age of fifteen. It is extremely significant that without a single exception the children were pupils of elementary schools and schools where training for a particular profession is given.

The German educational methods and institutions are held up as models, and rightly so, to the other commercial nations of the world. To them is undoubtedly due in a large measure the commercial success which Germany has attained.

The question is, has this success been attained by sapping the heart blood of the nation? The sons of the sturdy veterans at Sedan and Gravelotte had stamina enough to overcome and profit by the strain of such a school education as their statesmen prescribed. Whether the present generation can stand it, seems to a foreign observer, doubtful. The pale faces and generally weakly-bodies of the youth of Berlin, for example, I refer entirely to the working classes, are not wholly accounted for by overwork.

In an article in the current number of the German "Imperial Gazette" on "National Economics" it is stated that in Prussia, out of a total population of nearly thirty-two millions, 8,700,000 heads of families and persons with an independent existence and their families, representing nearly 70 per cent. of the population, do not earn \$45 per annum.

This shows that the ordinary working man, who is a parent in most of all kinds is terribly dear in Prussia. It is evident that the pupils of elementary schools cannot, as a rule, receive the nourishment necessary to sustain them during their hard school life.

As a result, the condition among working-class girls is not thoroughly able, and the suicides of school children referred to above should be a warning note both to Germany and other nations eager to imitate her educational system.

Out of Death's Shadow

THE EXPERIENCE OF A LADY WHO HAD GIVEN UP HOPE.

Varicose Veins in the Stomach
and for Years—Doctors and Hospital Treatment Failed to Help Her—In Her Extremity Dr. Williams' Pink Pills Restored Her to Health.

From the Pembroke Observer.

When a man is bound there also side by side with him, his disease and suffering. Those who have devoted their lives to the alleviation of the suffering and bodily weakness of human organization are surely benefactors of their kind, and deserve the praise and gratitude of all. Many honors in this line may be pointed out the discoverer of that wonderful remedy, Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. People. Recently the case of Mrs. Maggie Brunette, of Chichester, Que., came to my notice through the Observer reporter. He felt it to be his duty, on hearing of Mrs. Brunette's restoration from prostrate ill-health, to interview the lady and record her experience for the benefit of others who need the healing influences of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills.

Mrs. Brunette's farm house was found to be very comfortable and even elegant, located near the base of an immense hill, an outguard of the Laurentian Mountains. The family was warmly welcomed and Mrs. Brunette said she was very glad to have an opportunity to testify to the great benefit Dr. Williams' Pink Pills had conferred upon her. She is 42 years of age now. Her husband, Mr. John Brunette, died 14 years ago, and after his death she worked very hard for some years, with the result that she became completely run down, so much so, that she could not walk, the weight being only about 90 pounds. After taking the slightest food she felt such distress that she was compelled to lie down for hours, so weak that she was unable to sit up. At last she thought she had best be attended by chance of the stomach, as violent were the pains that constantly harassed her. She consulted the best physicians and spent more than a hundred dollars in treatment and medicine, in addition to the amount that was spent in the hospital at Pembroke. But pained of ever being well. Finally she decided to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial, and accordingly she purchased six boxes. Although they benefited her greatly, she still continued to take the pills until she had taken sixteen boxes, and then felt that she was completely cured, the pill accomplishing in three months what the best medical treatment had failed to do.

From that time nearly three years ago, Mrs. Brunette has been in good health, needing no medicine. You can see why Mrs. Brunette, as the reporter wrote, "I am in perfect health. I attend to all my household work, and the dairy and poultry, and have a large number of cows to milk. I never fail to say a good word for Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, when I have an opportunity, for they did wonderful things for me." Mrs. Brunette is a well educated lady, speaking French and English fluently.

THE CAUSE.

Asking—What has caused the change in Major Stiff's appearance of late? He used to look like one born to command.

Grimshaw—He is married now, and has made a discovery that he wasn't born for any such purpose.

A SANDSTORM.

Graphic Description of a Fierce Desert Storm in Egypt.

"Sand, sand, sand. Sand everywhere," writes a correspondent from the scene of the British operations on the Nile. "Heating down upon this arid plain is the fierce sun, which gives a temperature of 120 degrees in the shade. The heat and glare are intolerable. At midday one lies sweating and gasping under a coating of sweat and sand, eyes, ears and nose choked with dust, while flies, gnats and ants seek out the tenderest parts. There is no escape from these conditions."

"At first one sighs for a breath of wind to cool the burning air. When it comes the effect is disastrous. A blinding, suffocating cloud of dust springs from the earth, sweeps over the camp and seizes out everyook and cranny in hut and tent. It penetrates the most secret recesses of trucks and boxes, mingles with food and drink, and makes a sticky compound of sweat and mud under which the skin smarted and stings. Evening and morning are numbered among the delights of the desert. Under normal conditions they are pleasant enough, but, unhappily, they are too often attached in these parts with violent storms of wind and sand devils. These 'devils' are whirlwinds of dust that gather volume and force as they sweep along, cutting fresh particles from the matrix of sandstone rock and driving their myriads of atoms to swell the dust of the desert. During the last few days we have had several opportunities of observing the process of nature. Last night my blankets were spread under the veranda of the tent. It was a beautiful night. The air was calm, the sky was clear and the moon cast dark shadows of palm and mimosa on the white plain. Under these softening influences of light and sound the desert lost its terrors, and one looked drearily on the picture until a solemn silence fell upon the camp and sleep sealed the eyelids. A moment later and

THE SCENE WAS CHANGED. A breath of hot wind as from a furnace, brought every tented sleeper to his feet with a gasp. Instantly the camp was alive with sound and motion. The rush of the storm mingled with the neighing of horses, the groaning of camels, the bleating of goats and the flapping of canvas. The men were bidden behind a clod of earth, the tailors of this town, had the misfortune to fall, and injure his kidneys severely.

Soon after the accident symptoms of Kidney Disease made their appearance and Mr. Stewart at once placed himself under the care of a competent physician.

Time passed; the medical men were constant in their attendance and remitted in their care. But no benevolent results.

Mr. Stewart tells the result of his treatment from the Most Skillful Doctors—All Failed to Help Him. Dodd's Kidney Pills cured him.

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Rheumatism

Sciatic.
Inflammatory,
Acute, Chronic.

Whatever its name wherever and whenever it is, it is painful, irritating, agonizing. It is caused by a bad setting in the joints. Hood's Sarsaparilla neutralizes this acid and cures rheumatism as the properties of the bark are known to do. The bark of the Hood's Sarsaparilla. After taking it short time was entirely cured!

Hood's Sarsaparilla.
Canada's Greatest Medicine for rheumatism. Sold by all druggists. Price 51.

Hood's Pills are the only pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

white skin, the result of bathing in hot milk, and never having used soap. The observer went on to say that the skin of the complexion of those who retain their youthful complexions is a fair test of their physical condition. Love and sorrow intensify instead of spoiling beauty, she says. It is only the physical condition of the body that affects the skin, and the skin reflects the condition of the body.

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Have You
LA GRIPPE?
A Cough or Cold?
CHILLS?

CLIMAX COUGH CURE
Cures Coughs and Colds.

CLIMAX PAIN CURE
For Aches, Pains and Chills.

TRY OUR
"PERFECT EMULSION"
Easy to take,—perfectly prepared,—builds up the system, cures coughs.
50-cent size for 35 cents.

PARKER'S DRUG & BOOK STORE.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

All amounts past due must be settled at once, by Cash or Note, as we cannot do business without money.

H. & J. WARREN.
Dec. 28th, 1898.

SWINE BREEDERS, ATTENTION

I have for service Thoroughbred Yorkshire and Duroo Jersey Boars registered pedigree. Thoroughbred Tamworth pigs for sale, either sex. Prices right.

W. T. SINE, Lot 12, Con. 5, Rawdon. Sim. P. O. #

HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE

The house and lot now owned and occupied by Mrs. E. Lanktree are offered for sale. The house is a good frame in good condition, with many points and there are good fruit trees and berry bushes on the lot, and a good well. Apply on the premises to MRS. E. LANKTREE.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE VILLAGE PROPERTY IN THE VILLAGE OF STIRLING.

UNDER AND BY WITNESS OF THE POWERS contained in a certain Indenture of Mortgage, which said mortgage will be produced before the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas for sale by Public Auction (subject to a re-bid) at the Stirling House, in the Village of Stirling, on

Friday, the 3d day of February, 1899

at 1 o'clock, P.M., the following lands and premises, that is to say—

All and singular the several parcels or tracts of land and premises situate, lying and being composed of the North Five Acres of land, more particularly described as follows: That parcel of land and premises situated in the town of Stirling, on Lot Twelve, in the First Concession of the Town of Stirling, in the County of Hastings, and being opposite the residence of Mr. George McNaib, on the North side of Church Street, extending at the South West corner of Village Lot Number One, and bounded on the side line of said Number Twelve forty rods, and on the north part of the side line of said Number Two, each forty rods, the south parallel with the side line of said Lot Twelve forty rods to the place of the junction of the two side lines, and the portion of said land occupied by the Grand Union Hotel, North Grand Trunk Railway, and the outbuildings thereto belonging, and the Church, together with a strip of land of the width of one hundred feet, running along the south half of first part of Block 1, as hereinafter described, which strip of land leads from said Church Street to the Grand Trunk Railway.

In the first part of said land, and bounded and con-

tinued to the Grand Trunk Railway,

1½ acre—\$100. Ten per cent on day of sale, and balance in thirty days.

For further terms and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

B. M. BRUTTON,
Vendor's Solicitor,
Kingston.

A Clean Sweep OF ALL WINTER FOOT-WEAR.

Call in and be convinced. We need room. It does not pay us to carry over Winter Goods, and they must go regardless of cost. Come in and save money. We are making special cuts in Ladies' and Girl's Boots, to make room for our Spring Stock. We have just received ten cases, bought direct from the manufacturer. We have bought right, and will sell at close prices.

All overdue Accounts must be settled at once.

BROWN & McCUTCHEON,
THE RELIABLE SHOE MERCHANTS.

PARKER BROTHERS
BANKERS,
STIRLING — ONTARIO.
A General Banking Business
transacted.
4 per cent. allowed on Deposits.
Drafts bought and sold in all parts of Canada,
United States and Great Britain.
Money to be loaned Mortgaged at low Interest.
Office hours from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.
F. H. PARKER. R. PARKER, M.D.

ADVERTISING NOTICES.
In the following will be charged as minimum
To Regional Advertising.—The insertion of an advertisement
in the Stirling News-Argus over three lines,
25c per line. Matter set in larger than the
ordinary type, 50c per line.
For short Advertising—10c per line each
insertion, less than 25c.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.
Transcriber Stirling Station as follows:
GOING TO TORONTO EAST.
MAY 1, 1898. MAIL. 1:47 P.M.
MIXED. 1:42 P.M. MIXED. 10:20 P.M.

The Stirling News-Argus.
THURSDAY, JANUARY 19, 1899.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Remember Prof. Beal's singing class
to-morrow night.

Don't make a mistake in the date of the National Supper at the Methodist Church. It is to be on the evening of Thursday, January 26th, at 6 o'clock. Everybody is invited.

Wonder of the age—the rush at ward's Clean Sweep Sale. 10% Cash, 5% Trade off. Read his ad.

A Fancy Dress Skating Carnival is advertised to take place on Friday evening next, the 26th inst. A number of prizes are offered by the manager, and others. See posters for full particulars.

Rev. Father Carson, who has been parish priest of Frankford and Stirling for some time, has been transferred to Merrickville. He will be succeeded by Rev. Father McCarthy, of Merrickville.

Brown & McCutcheon have just received ten cases of their Spring Stock of Boots and Shoes.

To be in style—catch the grip, but don't lose your own. Retain enough strength to tell your friends how chills play tag up and down your back bone, and how your forehead is burning up while the back of your neck is freezing.

We have received a copy of the Two Republics, City of Mexico, Trade Edition, 1898-9, which contains a vast amount of interesting information concerning this southern republic. We notice several articles compiled by E. A. Halliwel, to whom our thanks are due for the paper.

An Agricultural Society has been formed in Marmora. J. W. Pearce is President; Jas. McComb, 1st Vice-Pres.; D. Dunlay, 2nd Vice-Pres. and Treas.; and Mr. R. Snell, Secretary. The Directors are Hugh Shannon, W. E. Gladstone, J. W. Haight, C. A. Bleeker, John Green, D. McComb and Captain H. O'Neill.

A number of young ladies are canvassing the village thoroughly this week in the interests of a public library. A public meeting will be held as soon as possible for the purpose of discussing the subject and of making known the generous financial assistance that the Government offers yearly to all such societies. Further information may be obtained from those canvassing.

Following the horse races in Marmora on Jan. 26th and 27th, there will be races in Stirling on Feb. 1st and 2nd, when some of the fastest horses in the country will compete for the liberal purses to be offered. Over \$200 will be offered. The races will take place on the Driving Park track, which the committee have decided to flood, which, after freezing, will make a first class ice track.

National Supper.

The ladies of the Methodist Church, Stirling, have decided to hold a National Supper in the basement of the church on Thursday evening, January 26th. The characteristics of different nations will be represented at separate tables, and the guests will be served according to the manners and social customs of England, Ireland, Scotland, France, United States or Canada, as they may choose. Supper will be served from 6 till 8 o'clock, after which a good programme will be given in the body of the Church. Admission 25 cents.

The estate of the late F. S. Rathbun, of Deseronto, has been probated at \$89,186.

Mr. Joseph Campbell of Trenton, was presented with an address and gold watch by his brothers of the Sons of Scotland.

Big Clothing Bargains.

At this season of the year the Oak Hall, Belleville, finds it necessary to clear out its stock of surplus goods.

All over the shop we find odds and ends, two suits of a line, one and

two overcoats, or in some cases odd suits and overcoats. All this season's goods and they must be sold. Investigate.

1899. J. Boldrick & Son

1899.

Have something to say to the public, and it is this, that we never tell the public through the paper anything but facts. So when we say cheap goods we mean it. This selling goods at less than cost is a fraud, and in nearly every case untruthful. Now we do say this, that sometimes expensive goods are not suitable for all markets, and should not be held over if possible to sell them, especially in Furs. We have 3 only SEAL CAPES, trimmed with Sable, that we will take \$10.00 less than the marked price of them. Now here is a chance for a lady to get a city style Cape, beautifully lined and trimmed, for a slaughter price. We have a large stock of other classes of Capes and Furs to meet every demand.—Greenland Seal, Black and Brown Opossum. We have Satin lined 30-inch Capes for as low as \$10.00. Stacks of Goat Robes \$5.00 to \$6.50, good big sized, and not patched skins either. Come and see them. This cold weather you must need Fur covering.

J. BOLDRICK & SON.

NOTICE!

Christmas is past and we are now selling off all

WINTER GOODS AT COST,
and less-in several lines. We want to get our stock down before taking an inventory of it, which we do February the 1st.

DRY GOODS.

Brocaded Lustre 35c. now 25c. Ladies' Vests 20c. now... 15c. Wrappers 15c. now... 12½c. Tam O'Shanters 25c. now 15c. Golf Cloakings... less than cost. Tam O'Shanters 50c now 35c. Ladies' Vests 60c. now... 50c.

DO NOT FORGET OUR ULSTERS.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Just a few pairs left. Now is your time to secure a pair.

WE HAVE A FRESH STOCK OF GROCERIES

on hand, bought especially for the Xmas trade.

Highest price paid for Dried Apples, Butter, Eggs, Poultry.

ALL REPAIR ACCOUNTS, whether Threshing or Reaper, must be paid at once.

E. F. PARKER.

Big Bargains

In CLOTHING

HARDWARE!

A splendid line of HOCKEY SKATES for 50c.

BUY THE HANDY WASHING MACHINE with false bottom. There is none like it. It always gives satisfaction.

600,000

Pine and Cedar SHINGLES on hand, from \$1.00 up.

L. MEIKLEJOHN.

UNDERWEAR.

The balance of our stock of UNDERWEAR will be sold at COST.

GLOVES & MITTS.

These lines will be cleared out at less than cost.

A call at this store will convince you that we do exactly as we advertise.

WM. HOLDEN.

Weather Probabilities—

Sledding is uncertain. Cold weather is sure.

ALSO SURE

That we have still a good assortment of Winter Footwear which we wish to dispose of at Greatly Reduced Prices.

Examine these prices for your own benefit:

Men's Buckled Felt Boots, \$1.25 and \$1.50.

Men's Heavy Felt Sox, 25c.

Men's Luggings, first quality \$1.25; second quality \$1.00.

Men's Moccasins, 90c and \$1.00.

Women's Overshoes from 75c.

Women's Felt Gaiters from 50c.

Women's Felt Foxed Boots, 90c and \$1.00.

Women's Skating Boots, worth \$1.75 and \$2.00, for \$1.50.

Women's Overgaiters at COST.

Children's Fancy Moccasins, 25c.

Help us Clear our Winter Stock, and we will

Help you to Save Money.

Martin & Reynolds'.

N.B. We must have all long standing accounts settled.

The NEWS-ARGUS

TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS.

TO JAN. 1, 1900, ONLY \$1.00.

Correspondence is invited on all legitimate subjects, the real name of the writer to be furnished the editor in every case. This rule will have no exception.

ADVERTISING RATES.

For ordinary business advertising:

Charge PER Inch per week

1 year \$600. 5 mos

6 months \$300. 3 mos

1 month \$150. 15 days

Half price, down to 10 cents. 5 days

Quarter price, down to 25 cents. 3 days

If inserted less than three months it costs extra on above rates. If less than one month it costs extra on above rates.

These rates to be confined to the ordinary business of the commercial world, and for such they will be applied to include Auctioneers, Commissioners, Co-partnership Notices, Private Advertisements of individuals, firms, etc.

Trade Advertisements of firms, etc.

Transient advertisements, per line each insertion.

Advertisements without specific instructions inserted till paid, and charge according to rates.

Births, Marriages and Deaths in cuted free.

JOB PRINTING of every description, and on most subjects.

THE STIRLING NEWS-ARGUS.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE;
\$1.00 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

STIRLING, HASTINGS COUNTY, ONT., THURSDAY, JANUARY 26, 1899.

Vol. XX, No. 20.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. E. OLIVER, D. D. S.,
DENTIST,
HONOR GRADUATE OF TORONTO UNIVERSITY,
and M. R. C. D. S. of Ontario.
OFFICE—Over Parker's Drug Store.
Will visit Marmora every Thursday.

FRANK ZWICK, M. B.,
GRADUATE OF THE UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO Medical College, Licentiate of
the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Ontario.
OFFICE AND RESIDENCE—Dr. Bouter's
former residence, Building.

G. G. THRASHER,
SOLICITOR, NOTARY PUBLIC, CONVEY-
ANCER, &c., 109 Main Street, Stirling.

J. EARL HALLIWELL, B.A.,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, COMMISSION-
ER, Esq., 106 Main Street, Stirling.

W. J. MCAMON,
BARTENDER, ETC., BELLEVILLE, Box, Front and
Bridge Streets.
MONEY TO LOAN.

W. P. McMAHON,
BARRISTER, SOLICITOR, NOTARY
PUBLIC, CONVEYANCER, &c., BELLEVILLE, ONT.
PRIVATE MONEY TO LOAN AT LOWEST
RATES.
Offices, East side Front St.

JOHN S. BLACK,
CONVEYANCER, COMMISSIONER FOR
TAKING AFFIDAVITS, OFFICE, OVER THE STORE
LATELY OCCUPIED BY G. L. SCOTT, STIRLING.

BAILIFFS AND AUCTIONEERS,
CHARLES BUTLER AND HARRY HAR-
RIS, Bailiffs and Licensed Auctioneers for
the County of Hastings and Neigh-
boring Counties. All orders promptly attended to.
Butler, Issuer of Marriage Licenses, as usual.
Residence, Stirling, Ont.

STIRLING LODGE
NO. 239,
I. O. O. F.
Meets in the Lodge Room,
Conley block,
EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING
At 8 o'clock.
G. L. SCOTT, R. S.

DENTISTRY
C. L. HAWLEY, L. D. S.
TRENTON GRADUATE OF THE TORON-
TO UNIVERSITY, and has practiced
professionally, the second and last Friday in
each month until further notice.
The practice includes Air, Gas, and
all the modern improvements known to Den-
tistry, will be used for the painless extraction
and preservation of the natural teeth.
At Scott's House.

B. C. HUBBELL,
MARMORA.
ISSUER OF MARRIAGE LICENSES AND
Justice of the Peace for County Hastings.

A. E. TWEEDE, V. S., Stirling.
Office one door west of the Kerby Hotel.
All calls promptly attended day and night.

STIRLING MARBLE WORKS.
JOHN MOORE,
IMPORTER OF FOREIGN MARBLE AND GRANITE,
now has on hand a full supply of Marble in
Southern Falls and Blue; also Granite.
A call solicited. Shop on Front Street.

Note Heads, Envelopes,
Billheads, Circulars,
Cards, Posters,
—AND—

JOB PRINTING

OF ALL KINDS, AT
LOWEST RATES,

At News-Argus Office

Notice to the Public.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING TAKEN
OUT license as Auctioneer for the County of
Hastings is prepared to attend all sales on
short notice, and at the best rates, and
satisfaction guaranteed. Orders left at the
News-Argus office or addressed to me at
Stirling, will be promptly attended to.

W.M. RODGERS.

FEED. FEED.

A car load of Heavy Feed coming in a
few days. First come, first served, as I
cannot get another car, and want most of
this for myself. Also, I purpose selling 100
cords of Green Wood on the Island at
\$1.00 per cord.

E. W. BROOKS,
Lot 22, Concession 1, Rawdon.

WOOD WANTED.

Tenders will be received up to Jan. 23rd
for 50 cords of Soft Wood to be delivered
at Central Cheese Factory.

ROBERT SCOTT,
Cheese & Butter Maker.

Wood Wanted.

Tenders will be received from parties
willing to supply 25 cords of Bony Maple
Wood, four feet long, to be delivered on
the School grounds in Stirling before the
1st of March next.

JOHN S. BLACK,
Secretary.

Wood For Sale.

By the acre, on the south part of lot 10
in the 7th Con. of Sidney, three and a half
miles from Stirling. For price and further
particulars apply to

H. N. BIRD.



Commencing on Saturday, Jan. 21st,
and Lasting Two Weeks Only.

NOW IS YOUR OPPORTUNITY.
GENUINE CLEARING CASH SALE OF WINTER GOODS.

10 PER CENT CASH AND 5 PER CENT TRADE OFF—
FUR COATS, JACKETS, CAPES, CARERINES, BOAS,
COLLARS, MUFFS, CAPS, ETC., ULSTERS,
PEA-JACKETS, TOP-SHIRTS, UNDER-
WEAR, CARDIGAN JACKETS.

You will want these goods, and we want the money. Call
early and avoid the great rush at

FRED. T. WARD'S,

THE PEOPLE'S TAILOR, FURNISHER & FURRIER.

STOCK-TAKING NEXT WEEK.

NOW IS YOUR TIME FOR BEAGAINS.

PRINTS.—A few lines left that must be cleared out to make room for our New
Prints, Isc., now 8c. Crum's Prints, all warranted fast colors.

APRON GINGHAM.—We have a few pieces left at 8c. 36 inches wide.

WRAPPERS.—All good patterns, now 11c., which were 12c. and 15c.

FLANNELETTES.—were 6c., now 4c.; 8c., now 7c.; 12c., now 10c. These Flan-
nellettes are all good washing colors, and extra heavy.

BOYS' UNDERWEAR.—20% Discount off for Cash. Both cotton and woolen.

BOYS' AND BOYS' WOOLEN CAPS.—We have a number left which must be sold
discounted of price.

LADIES' WOOLEN SHAWLS.—ALL AT A BIG REDUCTION.

Call and examine them for yourself.

FLANNELETTE SHEETS.—10% Discount for Cash. Both White and Grey.

LADIES' WOOLEN UNDERWEAR.—Now is your time to purchase. Take no-
tice of them on front table, selling at half price.

COTTONS.—We are selling a daisy 27 yds. for \$1.35-in. wide. This is cash only.

NOTICE.—A HEAVY WOOL SHEETING, 72 inches wide, all for 50cts. Grand
weight, and an extra heavy twill.

CLOTHING of all kinds will be sold out less than cost. If you want to get a good
heavy Frize Overcoat don't pass this store, as we are the leaders in the prices of
Men's and Boys' Overcoats.

FRESH EGGS WANTED.—Must be new laid. Highest price paid.

Poultry taken at any time. Always want them.

A fresh stock of Groceries always on hand. Try our 25c. Tea. A special.

COME TO THE PEOPLE'S STORE.

C. F. STICKLE, - GENERAL MERCHANT.

LEFT OVER XMAS GOODS.

In order to clear the balance of our Xmas Stock we will give a Straight
Discount of 25 Per Cent until all are disposed of. The goods consist of Ster-
ling Silver Manicure Sets, Nail Files, Button Hooks, Book Purse, Purse,
Glove and Chatelaine Pungents, Pomade Jars, Tooth Powder and Tooth Brush
Holders, Seals, Curlers, Shoe Horns, Chatelaines, Match Safes, &c. See our
window for bargains. Every article a bargain at price marked.

W. H. CALDER,
JEWELER & STATIONER.

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME!

Neither is there any place like JOHN SHAW'S for Groceries,
Provisions and Crockery. You needn't take our word for it. We
give you a cordial invitation to come and see. You will need an
extra supply for Christmas, on account of friends coming to see you.
We can supply you, and our prices are right.

Crabberries, Spices,
Currants, Flour,
Raisins, Pork,
Pecans, Lard,
Peels, Sugar,
Salt.

In fact, everything you need in Groceries or Provisions.

FRESH OYSTERS and FINNAN HADDIES now on hand.

THE FINEST LINE OF CROCKERY IN TOWN.

JOHN SHAW.

NOTICE! CEDAR WANTED

Tenders to furnish 3,000 feet of Cedar for
the new and improved building to be erected
on Jan. 24th, said covering to be 11 feet
length, not less than six inches in width,
and 3 inches thick. The lowest or any
tender not necessarily accepted.

THOS. C. McCONNELL, Tp. Clerk.

JOHN S. BLACK, Revere.

To the Patrons of the
Stirling Steam Laundry :

Hereafter Laundry will be strictly
Cash. Goods left at this Laundry until
Tuesday evening will be ready for delivery on
the following Saturday. All accounts
must be settled at once.

M. HICKEY.

Co-Operation in Dairying.

Is a Small Waist Beautiful?

Co-operation is the real foundation-stone of Canadian dairying. Though our dairymen realize this in a general way, we question whether all of them have such a grasp of the system as will impel them to perform faithfully their share in making this huge co-operation a success. The maker and the manufacturer or company, with a few exceptions perhaps, fully realize the true significance of what co-operation in dairying means; but, from our own experience in practical dairy work a few years ago, we question whether enough of the patrons of these cheese factories and creameries do so. Too many patrons, though they recognize the co-operative principle in dairying, seem to feel that the responsibilities connected with it do not apply to them. For this reason progress in dairying, after it reaches a certain stage, is slow.

Co-operation is defined as the act of working or operating together to one end. This being so, it is the duty of every one connected with a co-operative cheese factory or creamery to do his utmost to make the concern a success. The patron who supplies the milk; the maker who makes it into cheese or butter, and the manufacturer, though not to so great a degree, are the factors concerned in operating a cheese factory or creamery, and upon the manner in which each one performs his part will the success of the industry depend. As we have pointed out on other occasions, while it is comparatively easy to reach the market, it is very difficult to reach the man who supplies the milk, and to get him to feel his responsibility in the matter.

From the cheese and butter-makers' standpoint, there should be little difficulty in raising the quality of our dairy products to the highest standard possible. What with our dairy schools, our dairy instructors and inspectors, and the fund of dairy information distributed by both departments of agriculture, Canadian makers have every facility provided for perfecting themselves in the latest and most improved methods of cheese and butter making. And we say it advisedly, the cheese or butter maker who has a first class quality of milk supplied him, and has suitable buildings and the necessary equipment, and cannot make a first class quality of cheese or butter, cannot be excused in the least. If he cannot make good cheese and butter under these favorable conditions he should not be in the business, and should take up some other calling where skill, intelligence and good judgment are necessary to success.

But with the patron it is different. When co-operative dairying was a new thing in this country, not much attention was paid to educating and instructing the man who supplied the raw product as to how best to perform his share in the co-operation. Of late years a more extended effort is being made in his direction; but the patron is a very hard factor to reach. Outside of the dairy conventions, the dairy bulletins, and an occasional dairy meeting no systematic method is being adopted towards inducing the patron to perform the duties which devolve upon him in the best possible way. No doubt the makers can do, and many of them are doing, effective work in this direction, but they are hampered to a large extent. The maker's position does not always give him that independence necessary to one who is called upon to instruct another. Where the maker is engaged to supply the cow, it is to his interest to get the best possible milk, and if he should send home a can of milk because of its being tainted or sour he would offend the patron, who would withdraw his support. The problem, then, of educating the patron in the best methods of handling and caring for the milk supplied to a cheese factory or creamery is a very difficult one to solve. Perhaps the system inaugurated in Western Ontario recently, where a few factories are placed under the control of a competent manager, who devotes his whole time to the work, may be a means of solving the difficulty. We are of the opinion, however, that the education of the patron in the best methods of caring for milk for cheese and butter making is the most important work which our dairymen have before them to-day. It seems to be the one branch in our co-operative dairy system which needs attention more than any other.

Some serious charges were made last season as to the quality of the cheese made in certain sections. We hold more than one in the trade make the statement that no improvement whatever was being made in the quality of Canadian cheese, and that in many instances the quality was not as good as it was a few years ago. Whether the patron or the maker is the more to blame for this unsatisfactory condition of things is not known. It may be that both are to blame, and have been negligent in regard to the duties they have to perform in regard to the duties they have to perform in making our co-operative dairy system a success.

Mr. Robert O'Riordan, of Madoc, had a valuable team of horses drowned in Moira Lake. He had been offered \$210 for the team a short time ago.

Mr. George C. Ritchie, a clerk in the Bank of Montreal, Belleville, and Miss Mary Wanless, daughter of Mr. John Wanless, of Bay of Quinte, Mr. Ritchie recently strayed to save the young pony, who was drowned. Miss Wanless was rescued.

Two thousand three hundred immigrants, the first instalment of the Doukhobors from Russia, arrived by steamer Lake Huron at Belleville on Friday last. This is said to be the largest number of immigrants that ever crossed the Atlantic at one time in a single vessel.

The Merchants' Bank of Canada has withdrawn the charge of the theft of \$6,000 preferred against Alfred E. Musson, late teller of the bank. Mr. Musson, late teller of the bank, was accused of having embezzled \$6,000. The spectre, much inclined to stir up trouble, had been mistaken, and found his accusers all right on further investigation. Musson was discharged.

\$12,000 Overcents for 28.60.
You should see the elegant single and double breasted beaver overcoats that the Oak Hall, Belleville, are clearing at \$9.00. Very fine all wool beaver, extra trimmings, good velvet collar. It might pay you to investigate.

Stock-Taking Sale!

From now on we offer special inducements in all Winter Goods.

Men's Heavy Suits at cost.
Men's Heavy Ulsters at cost.
Ladies' Cloakings at cost.
All Blankets at cost.

Our SPRING GOODS

are beginning to arrive, and in order to make room we offer all Winter Goods at cost.

WANTED—Dried Apples.

T. G. CLUTE.

NOTICE.

As the holidays are over, the balance of our CROCKERY must be cleared out, and we will offer great bargains for Cash.

A few of the many things we have in stock :

Fresh & Salt Water Herring,
Salmon Trout, Whitefish,
Buckwheat Flour, Beans,
Diamond Drip Syrup,
Hops, Cornmeal,
Extra Fine Salt, in barrels.

Our 25c. TEA is a seller. Try it.
WANTED—Potatoes, Dried Apples and Poultry.

S. HOLDEN.

P.S.—A good Farm for sale.

NOTICE TO TAXPAYERS In the Township of Rawdon.

Take notice that all Taxes must be paid by the 1st day of February, 1899.

J. T. COOK, Collector.

Conservative Meeting.

The Annual Meeting of the Liberal Conservative Association of the Township of Rawdon will be held in the Orange Hall, Spring Hill, on Tuesday, the 1st day of February, 1899, at the hour of 7 o'clock, for the purpose of electing Officers, and general business for the ensuing year.

ELGIN JACKMAN, Secretary.

W.M. RODGERS, President.

L. O. L.

The Annual Meeting of the Two County Loyal Orange Association will be held at the Orange Hall at Mount Pleasant, Tuesday, the 7th day of February, at 10 a.m.

J. EARL HALLIWELL,
Recording Secretary.

Dates of Big Inventions.

The air brake was invented by Westinghouse 1874; the torpedo by Bushnell 1775; watch by Peter Hale 1747; thermometer by Drebel 1609; telescope by Lipperheim 1608; printing by Gansle 1598; microscope by Jaenson 1899; cotton gin by Eli Whitney 1793; lithography by Sonfelder 1798; lightning rod by Franklin 1752; gun powder by Schwartz 1820; balloon by Montgolfier 1783; barometer by Torricelli 1613—1614; Communication from Messrs. Marion & Marion, Solicitors of patents and exports, New York Life Building, Montreal.

News Summary.

Recent Happenings Briefly Told.

CANADA.

A district military school is to be established at Bellville. Diphtheria is ravaging the lumber camps near Sudbury.

Another case of suspected smallpox has been found at Montreal.

The city of Winnipeg has sold \$25,000 worth of bonds in Montreal.

The Townshend of Birkenhead has carried prohibition under the local option law by 38.

Three steamers have been wrecked and many lives lost in ice jams on the Yukon.

Eight thousand claims have been made to the Government for Fenian Raid medals.

At the Montreal depot on Wednesday, 400 Chinese, en route for Mexico, were given their supper.

The Archbishop of Quebec was invested with the pallium with imposing ceremonies at the Basilica.

The Canada Atlantic and Parry Sound Railway last year carried nearly 1,000,000 bushels of grain.

The Ontario Tack Company, of Hamilton, has shipped 20 tons of nails and tacks direct to the Yukon.

War correspondents were at it as far back as the time of Edward II. Stories specially commissioned, were sent up with the English army which invaded Scotland at the time. Invaluable as they may seem, not one of the Londoners was specially rewarded.

Work will shortly be commenced on a \$10,000 steel bridge, over the Rideau Canal at Maria street, Ottawa.

J. H. Metcalfe, warden of the Kingston penitentiary, on leave of absence, is reported as gradually improving in health.

The Attorney-General of Quebec announces that marriages performed by Hornerites in the Province is illegal.

The Great Northwestern Transit Co. will replace the burned Pacific by a new steamer on the Sault Ste. Marie route.

Several cannon balls have been found by workmen excavating between the Quebec Post Office and the Chateau Frontenac.

The Hamilton Board of Works will lay out 500 tons of stone to be cut by hand, in order that the unemployed may have work.

Judge Ardagh has decided to give any decision in the Simcoe County Council re-count on account of the confused state of ballots.

Prof. Goldwin Smith is writing a popular history of the United Kingdom down to the defeat of 1852, to be published in the autumn.

Senator MacInnes has decided to close Dundurn Park at Hamilton to the public this year. He will not lease either the park or baseball grounds.

The dead body of an infant was found in a room at London just vacated by a woman who gave her name as Mrs. MacDaniels. An inquest will be held.

The Governor-General has asked the people of British Columbia to subscribe to Gordon Memorial College, through Lieutenant-Governor McInnis.

Last year the Government received \$10,750 from the poll tax on Chinese immigration, of which \$27,650 was paid over to the Province of British Columbia.

Prof. Henry Alleyne Nicholson, professor of natural history at the University of Aberdeen, is dead. He at one time occupied a chair at Toronto University.

The United States Government's claim against John and James Livingstone of Baden for \$18,000 due as customs duties has been settled for \$1,000.

Hon. James D. Lewis, Senator, who has been on the directorate of the Bank of New Brunswick for 48 years, has just been re-elected president for the 42nd term.

The Allan and Dominion line steamers, which leave Halifax on Mondays, will now wait one month for a few hours, until the arrival of the Chinese mail, from the Far East.

The Customs Department has nearly completed arrangements for placing its officers under guarantees bonds. The total amount of insurance is between \$900,000 and \$1,000,000.

The Hamilton School Board has a heavy deficit, owing to the Normal School and other new buildings costing more than were paid for the debtors to build them.

The Woodstock Town Council is non-plussed over the fact that the roof on the new Central Methodist parsonage has not been constructed according to the plans of the fire by-law.

The Gatineau Railway will be extended this year from Gracefield, the present terminus, to Maniwaki, which will be the terminus for some time to come. The distance is 28 miles.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Trent Valley Canoe Association, was held at Peterborough, and a decision arrived at to begin aggressive action to further the work.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A decree has been signed appointing Gen. Lord Kitchener Governor-General of the Sudan.

A combination of caisson printers in England and Scotland is taking off, with a proposed capital of \$50,000,000.

A resolution of General Gordon has recently paid \$150 for a hymn book which the Soudan hero used in his youth.

The North-Eastern Railway Company of England had just paid \$1,000 in prizes to the keepers of sixty small mines as awards for neatness and good taste.

It is reported that the British Government is about to impose counter-vailing duties upon French bounty-fed sugar, to force France into the movement to abolish the same.

The total amount of money coined by all the Queen's predecessors on the throne was \$205,000,000. During the present reign the Mint has turned out £150,000,000, including £150,000,000 in India—a record for all time.

Prof. Richard Claverhouse Jebb, of Cambridge, who represents the university in parliament has been elected as Mr. Gladstone's successor to the honorary professorship of ancient history in the Royal Academy.

With the exception of this act, he has entered suit at London against Hall-Caine and Charles Frothingham to enforce his claim to the exclusive acting rights of "The Christian" throughout the world, with the exception of the United States.

England. He leaves a wife in Canada.

A surgical operation was performed on the Great toe of Absalom Digges of Rodd Township, Mich., a few days ago. After extraction of a bone spur, a diamond-shaped scar. Mr. Digges has been told that he swallowed this ring in his infancy. He is now sixty-five years of age.

The ferry Niagara was caught in an icefloe between Buffalo and Fort Erie.

She was soon freed, under the bridge.

Bridge, with nineteen passengers on board and was in danger of going over the Falls, but managed to get into clear water below the bridge. All her upper works were torn by contact with the bridge timbers.

In the United States army, and wanted the President to give some more soldiers so that he could go over and whip China.

Marta Bailey, coloured, 33 years old, is locked up at Baltimore, Md., accused of the murder of George W. Kish, also coloured, at Cambridge end of her mother, Mary Jane Kish.

Arsenio was put into flour used for making oyster fritters.

Robert Jameson, mining engineer of Scotland, committed suicide in Seattle, on Friday, because he feared he would be unable to support his wife and two children.

Export cattle were in pretty fair demand, choice running as high as \$45.00.

There was a small run of butcher cattle, but enough to supply the demand, and there was not much change from last market in the prices, if anything, being a little easier.

Stockers were active and in good demand, at \$3 to \$3.50, and for choice lots, at \$3.50.

Export bulls were in fair demand at \$3 to \$2.25, with an extra 20 cents per 100 lbs, for choice lots.

Among the transactions made were the following sales—

One load of inferior stock, averaging 1,000 pounds, at 27 cents.

One load, including good quality of steers, heifers, and cows, averaging 1,000 pounds, at \$3.75 per 100.

Twenty-four mixed butchers' and export, averaging 1,150 pounds, at \$4.20.

One load of cows, averaging 1,070 pounds, at 3 cents a pound.

The Elbe has risen and Hamburg is partly flooded.

Five feet is the minimum height of the Russian and French conscript.

The present flow of lava from Mt. Vesuvius is said to be unprecedented.

Frenchmen are asked to subscribe from the Prison Commissioners to hold a weekly "Homely Talk" on health and nursing with the women who are undergoing short sentences in prison.

Ahmed Pedi's force, the last Dervish army, has surrendered, Ahmed Pedi himself escaping.

It is reported that the Sultan of Turkey has ordered a lot of Krupp field guns and shrapnel.

It is said that the chief amusement of the Chinese Emperor is training geese and monkeys.

The German estimates, just brought down, show a surplus of 74,370,000 marks, or about \$18,500,000.

Carl Jacobson, the Danish brewer, has given the city of Copenhagen art treasures valued at \$1,400,000.

The Hottentots, now one of the lowest species of mankind, were ages ago one of the most highly civilized.

Serious fighting took place in chief towns, which led to international complications, is reported from Samoa.

In Berlin, the pawnshop is a royal institution, and it is not allowed to make a profit. Its surplus goes to charitable purposes.

One of the latest achievements in chemical science is a pellet containing the concentrated elements of coffee, sugar, and milk.

Count Tolstoi declares that he has kept his bicycle and his vegetarian diet for the robust health which he enjoys at the age of seventy.

A bronze column, inscribed with a treaty between two cities, made in the third century before Christ, has been found in a Doric temple, in Greece.

The official inauguration of the new telegraph line between Moscow and St. Petersburg took place yesterday.

The line alone cost 60,000 roubles, 23,000.

A Norwegian sailor on July, 1883, between Iceland and Greenland, sighted a heap of ropes and rubbish, probably the wreck of Andre's balloon on ice-flow.

A despatch from Cologne, Germany, says a number of children have been mysteriously stabbed on the streets.

The bodies of the victims resemble those of the Ripper.

Student riots have occurred at Pistoia and Naples.

A statue to John Ericsson, the inventor, will be erected at Stockholm.

The Russian General of the Trans-siberian district has been ordered to take Herat.

Brussels is named as the place of meeting of the disarmament conference of the powers.

The Hague Peace Conference.

During the transportation of 1,170 Spanish soldiers from the Philippines to Barcelona, 800 took sick and 44 died.

At the opening of the Parliament of Sweden, Wednesday, the speech from the Throne advocated the building of fortifications.

Prince Frederick, Crown Prince of Denmark, and Princess Louise, his wife, have arrived at Stockholm, where they are guests of Uncle Oscar, the King.

The Pope had a chill on Tuesday.

Strictly choice, car lots, is quoted at \$2 to \$2.50 per 100 lbs; and in comb at around \$1.25 to \$1.50 per dozen sections.

Baled beans sell at \$1.10 to \$1.25; and combs at 55 to 58c per bag.

Poultry—Quiet. No many coming in, and values quiet. Quotations are—Chickens, per peck, 25 to 40c; ducks, 40 to 60c; geese, 45 to 55c; turkeys, per lb. 9 to 10c.

Beans—Steady market. Choice choice beans sell at \$1.10 to \$1.25; and combs at 55 to 58c per bag.

Dried apples—Dealers pay 4 1/2c for dried stock, delivered here; and small lots retail at 5 to 5 1/2c; evaporated 8 to 10c for small lots.

Honey—Unchanged. Round lots of choice, delivered here, will bring about 60c to 70c per lb.

Commercial Mission to be sent to Europe and America.

A despatch from Shanghai says—

The Municipal Council of Stockholm have voted in favor of the erection of a statue of John Ericsson in some public place of the city.

The remains of the inventor, who is best known for the revolution in naval architecture effected by the Monitor,

built during the American civil war, from his designs, were conveyed to Sweden, it will be removed to a

United States town where Ericsson died in 1889.

He was born in Lidingö, in the Province of Uppland, Sweden, where the place of his birth is marked by a solid block of granite and the road to his old home is indicated by an iron shaft setting forth his achievements.

WILL THE FOUR AMALGAMATE?

Temperance and General Excisor, Imperial, and London Life.

A despatch from Ottawa says—

Consolidation of interests both as regards life companies and insurance companies seems to be the order of the day.

It is now said here that not merely two insurance companies, but four, are to amalgamate, viz., the

Temperance and General, Excisor,

Imperial, and London Life.

It is not possible to verify this report in Ottawa, but that something is in the wind is evident by the fact that Eastern Ontario companies are advertising the formation of new life insurance company, which shall have its head office at Ottawa.

EMPERORS FOR PEACE.

A despatch from London says—that

the Italian Government is about to send a diplomatic note to the powers

that participated in the recent anti-

Anarchist conference inviting them to

state definitely the conditions re-

lating to the proposed conference.

Italy will call a conference of the Am-

bassadors with a view of taking united action.

BOLD BANK ROBBERY.

A despatch from Fort Worth, Tex.,

says—A bold bank robbery occurred at Bowie, Edward Lewis, the book-

keeper of the City National Bank,

took from its vaults \$2,800, then set

the time forty-eight hours ahead,

in order to give him time to escape.

The president of the bank believed it

will develop that the bank is out over

\$5,000.

MARKETS OF THE WORLD.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Toronto, Jan. 23.—There were 40 loads of cattle at the western cattle market to-day, including 150-head and calves and 2,000 hogs. The market was fair for a Thursday, and there was some trading in cattle of all kinds.

The hog market is weak, with a fair large run.

Export cattle were in pretty fair demand, choice running as high as \$45.00.

Stockers were active and in good demand, at \$3 to \$3.50, and for choice lots, at \$3.50.

Prices of Grain, Cattle, Cheese, &c. in the Leading Markets.

Northern, Jan. 14-16. Winter wheat—No. 3 extra red, 73c; No. 2 red, 70c; No. 2 corn, 60c; No. 3 yellow, 58-1/2 to 63c; No. 4 corn, 58c; No. 3 oats, 55c; No. 4 oats, 52c; No. 3 barley, 50c; No. 4 barley, 48c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 23.—Wheat—

January, 61c; May, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c;

February, 61c; June, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c;

July, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c; August, 65-1/2 to 69-1/2c; September, 66-1/2 to 70-1/2c; October, 67-1/2 to 71-1/2c; November, 68-1/2 to 72-1/2c; December, 69-1/2 to 73-1/2c; January, 70-1/2 to 74-1/2c.

St. Paul, Jan. 23.—Wheat—Close—

No. 2 white, cash 71-1/2c; No. 2 red, 70-1/2c; No. 3 yellow, 68-1/2 to 72 red;

Corn—Steady—No. 3 yellow, 58-1/2 to 63-1/2c; No. 4 corn, 58c; No. 3 oats, 55c; No. 4 oats, 52c; No. 3 barley, 50c; No. 4 barley, 48c.

Duluth, Jan. 23.—Wheat—No. 1 hard, cash, 67c; No. 2 hard, 64-1/2c; No. 3 Northern, 66-1/2c.

Minneapolis, Jan. 23.—Wheat—

January, 61c; May, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c;

February, 61c; June, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c;

July, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c; August, 65-1/2 to 69-1/2c; September, 66-1/2 to 70-1/2c; October, 67-1/2 to 71-1/2c; November, 68-1/2 to 72-1/2c; December, 69-1/2 to 73-1/2c; January, 70-1/2 to 74-1/2c.

St. Paul, Jan. 23.—Wheat—

January, 61c; May, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c;

February, 61c; June, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c;

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Chicago, Jan. 23.—Wheat—

January, 61c; May, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c;

February, 61c; June, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c;

July, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c; August, 65-1/2 to 69-1/2c; September, 66-1/2 to 70-1/2c; October, 67-1/2 to 71-1/2c; November, 68-1/2 to 72-1/2c; December, 69-1/2 to 73-1/2c; January, 70-1/2 to 74-1/2c.

Milwaukee, Jan. 23.—Wheat—

January, 61c; May, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c;

February, 61c; June, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c;

July, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c; August, 65-1/2 to 69-1/2c; September, 66-1/2 to 70-1/2c; October, 67-1/2 to 71-1/2c; November, 68-1/2 to 72-1/2c; December, 69-1/2 to 73-1/2c; January, 70-1/2 to 74-1/2c.

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July, 64-1/2 to 68-1/2c; August, 65-1/2 to 69-1/2c; September, 66-1/2 to

HER DONNET.

An old fashioned bonnet with its queerly shaped brim.
And a page of smart ruffles that border its rim.
A flambouyant crown—in short, it's a poka
in its beauty and its make up, yet it's beauties
are few.

I heart a flutter where'er you begin
To tie its broad ribbons down under your chin.

This dainty white bonnet tied under the chin
Is a very good one, and I like it well.
It hangs out a pink like the rose of the moon,
It accents the dimples where blushing are born.
Some say it is naughty, yet were it a sin
I'd put 'neath the bonnet you hide yourself
in.

—John Avery Lomax in Dallas News.

TWICE HANGED.

The date of the tale is the year 1418, and the country, consider than the other and both peasants are going along the road, mounted on donkeys.

"Do you think we shall get there in time?" said the son.

"Oh, yes; it is only a quarter past 12 by the sun, and the affair doesn't come off till 2 o'clock."

"It will be a curious sight."

"I believe you."

"And so the man is to be hanged in the suit of armor which he stole?"

"Yes."

"And he was caught as he was carrying it off."

"Yes. You see, this armor made a terrible row while it was being carried off, and the master wanted to reward him with its rightful owner."

"And they arrested the man?"

"Not at first. They began by being frightened out of their wits. These people didn't believe that they had a thief to deal with."

"And what then?"

"Agh! This scoundrel, being a powerful fellow, carried the armor before him, lifting it high above his head, so that as he passed along the corridor he looked like an enormous giant. Besides, the way he walked was so bold, so you can imagine the fright of the servants. Unfortunately for him, however, the noise woke up their master, the Seigneur de la Piroche, who, fearing neither the living nor the dead, caught hold of the robber and gave him over, half strangled, to the arm of the law."

"And the arm of the law?"

"Was his own. He condemned the man to be hanged, dressed in the suit of armor."

"Why did he insert that clause in the sentence?"

"Because the Seigneur de la Piroche is not a man to be trifled with. He is a bold man, but a sensible fellow who wished to turn the sentence into an example for others and profit for himself. Don't you know that the last thing that touches the body of a man who is hanged brings good luck to the person who possesses it? So the master of the castle, who was a criminal to be dressed in his armor in order to take it back again after the execution as a talisman in war."

"That was a clever idea."

"I believe you, my boy."

The father and son continued their way, chattering away on an hour afterwards, when they arrived at Piroche. An immense crowd of people had assembled on the great square opposite the castle, for there the gallows had been set up. The two companions drew near to the gallows as they could, so as to lose nothing of the execution.

The had not long to wait. At a quarter to 2 o'clock the gate of the castle opened, and the culprit appeared, preceded by guards and followed by the hangman.

The robber was accosted in the stolen armor and mounted on a bare-backed donkey, with a face to tail. His hands were bound behind his back. The culprit was brought to the scaffold.

The hangman put the ladder against the gallows, and the chaplain of the castle, mounting upon a platform prepared for him, read the warrant of execution.

The culprit remained immovable as if he were going to die a look on the spot, to the amazement of all. The people yelled, ordering him to come up to the hangman. He didn't stir an inch. Then the hangman took him round the waist, lifted him from the donkey's back and placed him erect upon the ground.

By this time the chaplain had finished reading the sentence.

"Have you any request to make?" he asked the victim.

"Yes." The wretched wretched man in a sad voice, made hollow and dull by his helmet.

"What is your request?"

"I want to go home."

"You shall go home," said the Seigneur de la Piroche, grasping his shoulders. "To your last home," and he gave the signal to the hangman to go to work.

The hangman began to mount the ladder. The gibbet stretched forth its hand, ready to drag some from body, but it was not an easy task to drive the victim to his fate.

The executioner and his victim seemed to vie with each other in pettiness. Neither would precede the other. At last the hangman resorted to the same means by which he had forced the culprit to come down from his donkey. He took a set on the middle of the body, but he began to push him up from behind.

There was no help for it, he had to climb. Then the hangman adroitly put the gibbet around the neck of his victim, and, giving the latter a vigorous kick in the lower part of the spine, he launched him into space and into eternity. An immense shout greeted this anticipated ending, and a shudder ran through the crowd.

In less than 30 minutes the victim wavered at the end of the rope. He turned and twisted, and then remained stiff and quiet. The people gazed a few moments at the body clad in armor, which shone in the sun, and were divided into groups, taking turns to their homes and chatting gaily over the event.

Next morning at break of day two men at arms came out of the castle to cut down the corpse and to strip it of the armor. But they found something they had not expected, and the two men and the rope were there, the body was gone, together with the armor, and what was very strange, the rope was neither broken nor cut, but just as it was before it was put round the culprit's neck. The two soldiers ran to tell this news to their master. He wouldn't believe them and insisted

upon assuring himself of the truth of the report.

What had become of the dead man? For all the village had seen him die the evening before. Could another robber have carried him away for the sake of the armor?

Had the friends or relatives of the deceased taken him away to give him Christian burial?

The Seigneur de la Piroche was troubled, too, and said: "Let us call in General Banks and his staff."

He offered a reward of 100 francs to any one who would deliver up the culprit accounted as he was at the time of his death. All the houses in the village were searched, but nothing was found. Nobody claimed the reward.

The Seigneur de la Piroche continued to lament his lost armor before men, gods and demons. He was beginning to take his loss philosophically, when one morning he saw his great neighbor, the White Duke, the band of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut had a dozen of the catchys of the day, and the leader took pride in caring for anything he wanted without notice, and was sure that it would be well played.

For the occasion General Banks and his staff were handsomely dressed and superbly mounted. General Grover and the general staff were also present, and were also equipped in style. The uniforms of Admiral Farragut and his staff were resplendent, but their mounts were such as could be secured on short notice and were not only poor in flesh, but also lackeys dressed in the most sumptuous manner.

It was a large party, and the band struck up to have a better programme than any other. Besides the regular stock music—"Star Spangled Banner," "Yankee Doodle" and "Dixie," the band of the Twenty-fourth Connecticut had a dozen of the catchys of the day, and the leader took pride in caring for anything he wanted without notice, and was sure that it would be well played.

"Holy Moses!" cried the Louisville man, looking up in a panic. "What the devil is this?"

"Bang! bang! bang!" went the door like three cannon shots. "Get up! Get up!"

He called somebody from the hall, and there was a sound of quickly retreating footsteps.

The drummer was thoroughly alarmed. "Good heavens!" he said to himself, "the house must be on fire, and the porter is running the guests!" He dressed in frantic haste, buttoned his coat into his vest, and his hat into his coat, and stepped out onto the street, shouting, "Get up! Get up!"

The bugle sounded and the column paraded, marching in splendid form to the music of the various bands, each doing its best. Of course the marching men could not see what kind of horses had been provided for the guests, and as the Twenty-fourth Connecticut approached the hotel, the drummer gave a small alarm and the band struck up to bring in the big money on the tall, the remainder of which was nervously kept in constant motion.

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"What's up?" he said breathlessly to the clerk.

"You seem to be for one," growled the porter.

"I should say so," retorted the drummer. "Somebody nearly broke my door down just now. What's the matter, any how?"

"Why, that was you, your call," said the clerk.

"You ordered a call at 9:30, didn't you?"

"Yes," replied the drummer, beginning to understand, "but, confound you, I ordered it for 1:40!"

"So you did," said the clerk calmly.

"But you made a mistake. Your room is not 1:40, it's 11:40. If I had known that I would have ordered a call at 11:40."

The drummer looked at him in silence for a moment, then he turned, still with out speaking, and slowly mounted the stairs. At 2:30 the elevator not rung.

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"You seem to be for one," growled the porter.

"I should say so," retorted the drummer. "Somebody nearly broke my door down just now. What's the matter, any how?"

"Why, that was you, your call," said the clerk.

"You ordered a call at 9:30, didn't you?"

"Yes," replied the drummer, beginning to understand, "but, confound you, I ordered it for 1:40!"

"So you did,"

THE YANG-TSE VALLEY.

A New Field for Civilized Enterprise—Gold Mining in Tibet.
Mr. Archibald Little, a gentleman who has spent the better part of his lifetime in China during which he has been largely instrumental in developing the navigation of the upper reaches of the Yang-tse-Kiang recently has been giving his views and experiences of China, more particularly with relation to the Yang-tse Valley. He was for some time established at Chung-kiang, an important trade centre in Sze-chuen, at the junction of the discharge of several rivers into the Yang-tse. He describes the basin of the Yang-tse as comprising an area of about 700,000 square miles, and as being the richest sub-tropical region in the world, and inhabited by a thrifty, hard-working population. The whole region, except that part contained in the great plateau of Tibet, is cultivated like a garden, the mountains of Sze-chuen being terraced to their summits. The soil is highly fertilized and yields a ceaseless rotation of crops that go to sustain a thickly settled population. The mineral resources of the country are great but quite undeveloped. Mr. Little, however, expects, and apparently with reason, a great industrial future for that part of China where mining and steam navigation are taken in hand by foreign capital.

Regarding the mountainous country to the westward of the Min River, one of the main tributaries of the Yang-tse that flows from the north,

SOME INTERESTING DETAILS are given in a report by a British consular official, Mr. G. J. Litton, who has made a journey into that region this year. He speaks of the strategical and commercial importance of Tachienfu, also called Dzherchend, as the gateway into the elevated plateau of Tibet from Central China.

This town has about 9,000 inhabitants, mostly Tibetans, who are engaged in the forwarding trade between Tibet and the Yang-tse Valley. The exports from the plateau are principally musk, wool, rhubarb, goatskins and gold, known as "huang-huo," or yellow goods. This last comes mostly in the form of dust, though nuggets are occasionally brought down. The chief centres of gold production are Litang and Chantu, the former producing the best and the latter the most gold. At no time, however, was the quantity very great that came from these workings in the way of trade, not much over 8,000 ounces annually, and latterly this has decreased to about half, owing to the chronic disorders in that part of the country. But it is known that considerable quantities are brought out in small parcels that do not pass through the hands of the regular "huang-huo" traders, the dealers from the interior demanding nearly the full value of the gold at Chung-king.

Tibetans are said to have the strongest objection to working in any kind, but not object to washing in the alluvial sands of the river beds. They fear the influx of large bodies of CHINESE MINERS, but there are also certain geomantic superstitions. The idea is that gold in the reef represents a vital principle which produces good dust to some extent, but bad dust to others. If reefs were worked, it is believed that not only would the alluvial gold disappear, but that the prosperity of the whole country would waver away. The Chinese hold similar views for a century. Much gold is believed to have been taken from the Yang-tse since the time of Yang Cheng, from 1723 to

1735, the quantity of gold must have increased largely.

Mr. Little is of the opinion that the best policy is to maintain its territorial integrity, but to insist on the payment of a tribute with all the world. On the Chinese part, evidently has a high opinion, for he speaks of them as loving their country and its independence, through their ideas of political difference, save those that prevail in other countries.

If only the hinterlands of the harbors and fortified naval stations now held by the Chinese could be secured to us, Mr. Little sees no reason why diplomacy should not bring about common action to achieve a result that would be for the benefit of the people of China and advantageous to the commerce of the whole world.

SEASICK SAILORS.

Russia's "Jackies" Are a Lot of Land Lubbers.

Any man who believes in the Russian Navy should keep his eye off the Russian bluejacket. A real sailor has fingers bent up like fishhooks, from the life-long habit of gripping things. The Russian sailor carries his hands like a soldier, and cannot possibly be "handy." A sailor's gait ashore has a slight roll. This arises from the need at sea of keeping up the windward side of a rolling ship. And the rolling gait marks one of a sailor's finest qualities—balance. Unless the body poises and balances to meet every motion of a ship the result is seasickness.

Now, the Russian bluejacket does not roll in his gait ashore, but marches.

Neither has he any sense of balancing at sea, and seasickness in the Russian fleet is a source of actual weakness and danger. The Russian sailors cannot eat or sleep to sea in three coldest months of summer, and the so-called maneuvers take place ashore on the Kenai Peninsula, consisting mainly of bumble drill.

One of the reasons for the sailor's lack of self-reliance, which makes him fit for facing emergencies single-handed. But the Russian bluejacket has none of this. He is not machine in himself, but only a little bit of a machine which can work with the others. He is huge in stature, but in winter overcoat it is impossible to distinguish him from a soldier. Unhandsick and reliant only on drill discipline, he is utterly unfit for active service.

AN ELECTRIC OMNIBUS.

An electric omnibus has lately been put in service experimentally in Berlin. It has accommodations for 26 passengers, measures 23 feet in length by 6 1/2 feet in width, while its weight, including the battery, is 6.65 metric tons. The battery, which consists of 16 cells, contained in 21 boxes, weighs 1,000 kilos, and therefore the bus is stated to have a capacity sufficient to run the vehicle a distance of 60 kilometers, 37 1/2 miles, at a speed ranging from six to twelve kilometers an hour. The motor is geared to the front axle of the omnibus.

PRINCESS AND DEAN.

A story relates to Princess Beatrice, who, when a little girl, used to play at cooking. She had on one occasion made some cakes which were more than usually bad, and all her friends declined to taste them. "Very well," said the little Princess, "as Dr. Stanley is not here I shall give them to the Queen." Dr. Stanley, Dean Stanley, was a great favorite with the Queen's younger children; he had many entertaining stories to tell. Princess Beatrice was well aware that he neither taste nor smell, hence she considered him a most proper person for the consumption of doubtful pastries.

CHINESE MINERS,

but there are also certain geomantic superstitions. The idea is that gold in the reef represents a vital principle which produces good dust to some extent, but bad dust to others. If reefs were worked, it is believed that not only would the alluvial gold disappear, but that the prosperity of the whole country would waver away. The Chinese hold similar views for a century. Much gold is believed to have been taken from the Yang-tse since the time of Yang Cheng, from 1723 to

Winter Warnings

We never know when an apparently healthy system may succumb to a cold or an attack of pneumonia, typhoid fever or the grippe. The only safety at this season is in keeping the blood pure and appropriate to the body. Hood's Sarsaparilla and Hood's Pills are the most effective and valuable winter medicines. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies, anti-toxins, and vitalizes the blood, creates an appetite and gives good digestion, and Hood's Pills have a salutary and bowel in a healthy condition, cure bad digestion, grippe, indigestion and rheumatic headaches.

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Hood's Pills act harmoniously with Hood's Sarsaparilla. 25c.

THE QUEEN'S SERVANTS.

Queen Victoria brought up her children to treat servants with consideration and fairness. A strict misstress, she is also just and considerate.

The Princess Royal, now the Dowager Empress of Germany, was, as a child, overbearing in her manner to servants, and the queen frequently punished her for speaking rudely to those who waited on her.

On one occasion the Duke of York, then a lad, was severely reprimanded by the queen before a number of people for an inconsiderate remark made to a servant.

The result of her wise training,

writes a member of the royal household, "is that the royal family make the best masters and get the best servants in the world. Until the day of her death, the Prince of Wales visited his old nurse, while the young Duchess of York never omitted when she is at White Lodge, to see those bumble folk who were kind to her in childhood. Many of the most loving and thankful words ever added by Her Majesty's own hand to the 'Court Circular' have been tributes of esteem and gratitude to some good servant who has gone before."

A strange institution, but one that works admirably, was organized by the queen and Prince Albert early in their married life at Windsor Castle. It is known as the Committee of the Queen's Servants, and is composed of the highest officers who serve in the royal establishment. All domestic differences and back-stair bickerings are laid before this little court. Its members go to the root of every quarrel and complaints are given a judgment upon. Very serious cases are laid, with the judgment of the committee, before the queen herself.

In addition to modern rules for the guidance of the queen's servants, there are in the servants' hall at Windsor Castle an old manuscript document, which contains the following two very good rules, found in the Study of Charles I, of Test Memory.

"Profane no divine ordinance. Touch no State matters. Urge no healths. Demand no favors. Maintain no ill opinions. Encourage no vice. Revere no grievances. Repeat no secrets. Make no comparisons. Make no secret company. Make no long meals. Lay no wagers.

These rules observed will maintain Thy peace and everlasting gain.

Take Farms for Sale. \$2 per acre cash, or \$1 per acre until paid. J. McNeil, Sioux City, Iowa.

First Goose. Mrs. Farmer said to-day that I was getting nice and fat. See and Goose—Don't let her stuff you.

Tuition has been made free in the University of Missouri, in all departments except those of law and medicine, and in the latter it is free for the first year.

Deafness Cannot be Cured

by local applications as they cannot reach the deepest portion of the ear. There is only one way to cure deafness, that is by an informed removal. Deafness is caused by an inflamed condition of the mucous lining of the ear, which is easily removed. When you have a rumbling s or an imperceptible hum, and when it is entirely closed, Deafness is taken out and this tube restored to its normal condition, hearing will be destroyed forever, unless you have a strong desire to hear which is nothing but an induced condition of the mucous surface.

Deafness. One Hundred Dollars for any case of D-affine (caused by catarrh) that can not be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure. Send for circular.

P. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.

Hall's Family Pills are the best.

It is an unexplained fact that glow-worms are much more brilliant just before a approaching storm than at any other time.

A writer in "The Stockbreeder" suggests to Thomas-Phosphate Powder something approaching the important place it is evidently destined to occupy in agriculture in the future.

Possessing as it does symmetry with our cattle breeders, agriculturists and farmers generally, I would esteem it a privilege to add, through your columns, my quota of testimony to this somewhat recently introduced form of phosphate.

I have used it on my land,

where it has transformed poor grass

into a beautiful clover-bed, of the greater feeding and meat-producing of which, compared with the former condition, I am sure, the cattle need not expect to attain here and now. But to repeat for a moment to Mr. Wall's able critic of the Glasgow Technical College report, I am one with your correspondent "J.W.H." when he says: "I am deeply interested in the influence of aluminoid feeding, value of the turnips, I take as the pith of the whole experiment. If there is a benefit in Thomas-Phosphate Powder, as I have shown, the professors attempt to lay it to rest, up to the hazard, with some deference, a conjectural reply to this question: that certain professors of agricultural science, possessed of the knowledge that the ruminant and weath-producing properties of this Thomas-Phosphate received the full appreciation which it merits deserve, it would simplify so many difficulties if it were their debt to harp upon their raison d'être—as to render many of their formerly accepted diets at an inconvenient discount.

W. P. C. 955

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before a approaching storm than at any other time.

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